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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 93— BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.		Connection at Aden with	Tons.
25th April	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA	..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA	..		19,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MACEDONIA*	11,082
23rd ,,	CHINA	..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA			16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOREA*	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§			7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND	..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK	..	MALOJA x	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	..		7,952
8th ,,	DELTA	..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.			Tons.
1925				
30th April	WARFIELD*	..	..	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..	..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	..	..	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	..	..	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA*	..	..	7,241
29th July	DOMALA	..	..	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	..	..	8,278

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
20th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,666	NALDERA
21st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
20th April	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd ,,	BARPETA ..	Buarch via Karachi
24th ,,	VASNA ..	Buarch via Ka'chi
25th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Tenpaisan Maru.	K. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	22nd Apr
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	13th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May
Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	16th May	30th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class steerage without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 30/6/24	39,65,555
Reserve	Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Jaora (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
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CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
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Manager.

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General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.
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Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.
A WORLD SERVICE.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,67,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
W. LAMB (Offg.).
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Khandwa
Agra	Kumbakonum
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Aryab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Bassein	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar
Broach	Muttra
Bulandshahr	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Nainital
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayangunge
Chittagong	Nasik
Chandpore	Negapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Quetta
Darjeeling	Rajahmundry
Delhi	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dalhousie	Raipur
Dhanbad	Rangoon
Dhulia	Rangpur
Dibrugarh	Rawalpindi
Erode	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Ellore	Saharanpur
Etawah	Salem
Ferozepore	Sargodha
Farrukhabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Fyzabad	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
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Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexations terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned
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Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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THE ARYA PATRIKA ASHRAM.
LODGING AND BOARDING
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The best terms for Policyholders.
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WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab
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PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.
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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As each.
Apply—
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SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSE for an Indian Daily and Weekly Newspaper of Madras. Apply Box No. 743, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1030

GUARANTEED POSTS—WANTED—Persons of every nationality to train at the Academy of actors. A first-class stage training in any language with guaranteed posts on successful completion of training. Fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. Enclose 2 annas stamp for particulars. M. M. BHATNAGAR. 1006, Taliwara, DELHI.
A R997

WANTED.—LADY SUPERINTENDENT for the Barton Female Training College at Rajkot. Starting salary Rs. 200 per month rising to Rs. 250 with free furnished quarters. Qualified European or Indian ladies with the knowledge of the Gujarati language will be given preference. Appointment will be on probation for 12 months. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned. P. B. NANAVATI, Joint Secretary, Karbharis' Meeting, Rajkot.
A23041

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. (Incorporated in England)—WANTED—A young, energetic, capable and experienced HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for a District Engineer's Office of this Railway and some experienced Clerks with a thorough knowledge of the District Engineer's Office accounts. Salary according to qualifications. Apply in your own hand writing giving age, previous experience enclosing copies of testimonials (which will not be returned,) and through your present employers.—C. T. WALKER, Ag: Supdt: of Way and Works, H.E.H. the N.G.S. Rys., Co., Ltd., Secundera bad (Deccan), 17th April, 1925.
A 23123

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET Immediately—Warden Road, excellent situation, facing sea, magnificent one-storied bungalow, drawing, dining, and ten bed rooms, all modern conveniences garage, etc., rent 900, reasonable offers considered. Apply Mr. JASSAWALA, 49, Warden Road.
C 23106

TO LET—Upper and Lower FLAT of 77, Motlibai Street. Apply S. A. MISRI, 146, Nagdevi Street.
C R995

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FOR SALE—Very elegant High Class OFFICE PARTITION. Size 9 ft. by 11½ ft. Apply Box No. 741, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N 23107

FOR SALE—Office and Bungalow FURNITURE, consisting of Safes, Revolving Chairs, Typewriters, Tables, Hat Racks, etc. Excellent value. Apply Second Floor, Gresham Building, Esplanade Road.
N R1034

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FOR SALE—The following Agricultural Implements, at present in use at the Willingdon Stud, at Sirur, are for immediate disposal:—1 Fordson Tractor, 1 Oliver Furrow Plough; 1 Iron Trolly complete to dimensions with Centrifugal Pump 4" suction and 3" delivery with fast and loose pulleys, footvalves, etc.; 1 Ensilage Chaff Cutter, 1 Chaff Cutter; 1 McCormic Mowing Machine with Raking Platform; 1 McCormic Cotton King Disc Harrow; 2 Disc Harrows; 2 tooth Harrows; 2 Spring Tooth Harrows; 2 Spike Tooth Harrows; Army Transport Bullock Carts—2 complete and 2 without poles, 6 pairs wheels and 4 axles for same; 1 Galv. Iron Horse Water Cart with 2 pumps and 2 filters, 2 Indian Seed Drills and Harrows; 3 Oat crushing and 2 Barley crushing Hand Machines; 2 Turnwrest Ploughs; 1 Straight Furrow Plough; 1 Bellow; 15 Pick Axes (new); 3½ dozen Powrahs (new); 1 dozen Helves; 3 Spring Balances; 1 Blow Lamp; 1 Anvil; 2 Pipe Cutters; 1 Hand Drill with sixty drill points; 1 fifty gallon Iron Drum; 1 sixty gallon iron Drum; 45 four gallon Iron Drums, 8 four gallon Tin Drums; pipes of various sizes, etc., etc. Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, THE WILLINGDON STUD, Sirur, near Poona, or Messrs. J. Crawford and Co., 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
K 23120

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNG MEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 3. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
T

IN NAGPUR always consult Messrs. Joshi and Kanetkar, Advertisers and Commission Agents, Sitabaldi for pushing your business in Central Provinces.
T R1035

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P.
R1013

SRI RAMA CINEMA—Ellore (Kistna District)—Requests Film Producers, Distributors and Hiring Agents, to send with synopsis lists of films Indian and Foreign with particulars to THE MANAGING PROPRIETOR.
T R1031

SALE—HIS MASTER'S VOICE GRAMOPHONE with 90 records (Hindustani Gajal) little used brand new for immediate disposal owner going home for Rs. 250 nett, or near offer. Apply Mr. MAHOMED REHIMTOOLA, c/o. Royal Motor Car Co., Opp. Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road Bombay.
T R1012

BUTTERFLY FANCY SILK SAREES for Indian ladies with silk borders, 5, 6, 7, 8, yds. x 44" Rs. 2 per yard. ZARIDAR SILK TURBAN, 7 yds. x 24" Rs. 11 each. SILK CHADDARS 2yds. x 42" Rs. 8 each. SILK LADIES' STOCKING, Rs. 3 and Socks Rs. 1/8 per pair; SILK MUFFLERS Rs. 3 each, also silks in stock. Travelling agents wanted. AHLOWALIA COMPANY, Ludhiana (India).
T R

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

18.CT. ROLLED GOLD WRIST WATCHES

This is a very new style watch fitted with high grade Swiss mechanism. Glass crystal lined figures Arabic or Roman. Its design and finish will satisfy the most critical test. And an appearance equal to sovereign gold, very charming to look at and perfect time-keeper.

Guaranteed for 3 years

PRICE Rs. 7-0-0

22ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watch ... Rs. 12-8-0
5 years guaranteed ... Rs. 2-8-0
World-famed "B" timepiece Rs. 2-8-0
Write to:—PETER WATCH Co.,
P. B: 27. MADRAS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 588 of 1925.

(1) VASANTRAO DADOBA MHATRE, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Sub-overseer, Hydraulic Engineer Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) GOVINDRAO DINAJI MANTRI, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a land-lord, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay. and (3). HARISCHANDRA BHASKER MANTRI, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Gamdevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties situate at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiffs

vs.

(1) DAMODAR RAGHOBA RAVTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Worh, outside the Fort (2). ANANTA DADOBA, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Cashier, in P. and O. Company, residing at Worli, outside the Fort. (3). BHAGWANT JANARLAN MHATRE, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, an articled Clerk to Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, residing at Malad Taluka Sassette, District Thana outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. (4). THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY. (5). KRISHNARAO MADHUSUDAN WORLIKAR, of Bombay Somavanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Worli on behalf of himself and all other the members of the said Somavanshi Kshatriya Caste, except the Malaks or owners of Gopchar and Bhoye properties, who are members of the said Somavanshi Kshatriya Caste, (6). NANABHAI GANPAT MANTRI, a Store Keeper in the Century Mills, Ltd., and (7). VASUDEO VAMAN SADASHIV, a land-lord, retired Mistry, residing at Worli, the last two being of Bombay Suryavanshi Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and other the members of the said Suryavanshi Kshatriya Caste, except the Malaks or owners of Gopchar and Bhoye, properties who are members of the said Suryavanshi Kshatriya Caste. ..... Defendants

To

1 THE MALAKS or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties situate at Worli.

2 The members of Somvanshi Kshatriya Caste, except the Malaks or Owners of Gopchar and Bhoys properties who are members of the said Somavanshi Kshatriya.

3 The members of the Suryavanshi Kshatriya Caste, except the Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties who are members of the said Suryavanshi Kshatriya Caste.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Taraporewala on the 26th day of February, 1925, notice is hereby given under Order 1 Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other the Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties, situate at Worli, inter alia against Krishnarao Madhusudan Worlikar, on behalf of himself and all other the members of Somavanshi Kshatriya Caste, except the Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties, who are members of the said Somavanshi Kshatriya Caste and against Nanabhai Ganpat Mantri and Vasudeo Vaman Sadashiv on behalf of themselves and all other the members of Suryavanshi Kshatriya Caste, except the Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties, who are members of the said Suryavanshi Kshatriya Caste for the following reliefs:

(a) That it may be declared that the decree, dated 6th July, 1923, in suit No. 2730 of 1919 is not binding on the Plaintiffs.

(b) That it may be declared that the said decree may be set aside.

(c) That it may be declared that the Plaintiffs are entitled to the Gopchar and Bhoye properties, situate at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay.

(d) The defendants 1 to 3 may if necessary be ordered to transfer the said properties to the Plaintiffs or to such person or persons as may be nominated by them.

(e) The defendants 1 to 3 may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from compromising the claim of the Malaks or Owners with the Fazandars

(f) That some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the said properties and/or of the moneys payable to the Malaks or Owners in respect of the apportionment till the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

(g) That the defendants or some of them may be ordered to pay the costs of the Plaintiffs of this suit or that the Plaintiffs costs may be otherwise provided for.

(h) The Plaintiffs may have further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for 15th day of June, 1925.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th March, 1925.

Messrs. KHANDVALA AND CHHOTALAL.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C23118

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDUL HUSSEIN TAJBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand into, upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 33, Humum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims, if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, containing an area of 874 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 137 of the Agripada West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North-East by Plot No. 101 of the said Estate leased to the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the South-East by land of the Board laid out as a Service Passage, on the South-West by Plot No. 135 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Gulabchand Devchand and on the North-West by Lamington Road which piece of land forms portion of the lands bearing New Survey No. 3596 and Cadastral Survey No. 1876, Byculla Division.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1925.

PURNANAND CLUBWALLA & JASUBHAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23121

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 677 of 1925.

(1) VASUDEO JANARDAN MHATRE, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) VASANTRAO DADOBA MHATRE, of Bombay. Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Sub-overseer, Hydraulic Engineer Department, Bombay Municipality, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties situate at Worlee outside the Fort of Bombay. ...Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) ARDESHIR BOMANJI DUBASH, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a land-lord, residing at Khambalta Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay. (2) DAMODAR RAGHUBA RAVTE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Worlee, outside the Fort of Bombay. (3) ANANTA DADOBA, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, a Cashier in P. and O. Co., residing at Worlee outside the Fort. (4). BHAGWANT JANARDAN MHATRE, of Bombay, Kshatriya Hindu Inhabitant, an Articled Clerk to Mr. Manchershaw B. Chothia, residing at Malad, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, outside the Jurisdiction of this Honourable Court. ..... Defendants.

To

The Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties, situate at Worlee outside the Fort of Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Tafaporewala on the 5th day of March, 1925 notice is hereby given under Orde 1 Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that the above suit has been filed in this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Plaintiffs on behalf of themselves and all other Malaks or Owners of the Gopchar and Bhoye properties situate at Worlee for the following reliefs:

(a) That it may be declared that no valid lease was granted to the first defendant and that the first defendant is not entitled to any compensation moneys.

(b) That it may be declared that the said lease, dated 15th day of April 1920 in favour of the first defendant is void and inoperative in law and not binding on the Plaintiffs.

(c) That the defendant No. 1 be ordered to deliver up to the Plaintiffs the said lease, dated 15th April, 1920, duly cancelled.

(d) That it may be declared that the defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 are not validly appointed Trustees in respect of the Plaint properties.

(e) That the defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4 may be ordered to transfer if necessary the Plaint properties to the Plaintiffs and to hand over all the documents and vouchers if any in respect thereof to the Plaintiffs.

(f) That it may be declared that the Plaintiffs and not the defendants are entitled to recover the compensation moneys payable in respect of the Plaint properties less such compensation as may be payable to the Fazandar.

(g) That the defendants be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from entering into any compromise in respect of the compensation moneys in respect of the said properties.

(h) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from receiving from the Tribunal of Appeal any compensation moneys in respect of the said properties.

(i) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit some fit and proper person may be appointed a receiver of the said properties or compensation moneys.

(j) That the defendants or one or more of them be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 15th day of June, 1925.

Dated this 20th day of March 1925.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) MALBARI.
Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 20th March, 1925.

Messrs. KHANDVALA AND CHHOTALAL.
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
23118

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ramzan Id) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

By Order,
J. G. RIDLAND,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th April, 1925. C23113

THE WESTERN INDIA CHEMICAL WORKS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Chemical Works, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office at 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1925, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing as an extra ordinary resolution the following resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily."

And Notice is hereby also given that should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting and that such Meeting will be held at the same place and hour as above on FRIDAY, the 15th day of May, 1925, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing a resolution confirming the above resolution as a special resolution.

By Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
23122

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS TO INVEST IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF DUNCAN ROAD AND 2ND DUNCAN ROAD CROSS LANE, ON TRAMWAY LINE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY, and Co., Auctioneers, will on MONDAY, the 27th day of April, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Rajaram Chinoo Kumar, Shankar Rajaram Kumar, Balkrishna Rajaram Kumar and Ramchandra Rajaram Kumar, the last three being minors under the age of 18 years by their father and duly appointed guardian the said Rajaram Chinoo Kumar and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of such of the said mortgagors as are dead, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of April, 1922 and made between the abovenamed mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255 and 3/9 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2438, New No. A/9486, Old Survey No. 1-2/11 and New Survey No. 2/5655 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C No. 7451, Street No. 310-312 and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Ebrahim Ismail, on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Lilabai widow of Narsey Vishram.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashanker, Attorneys for the said mortgagee at their office at No. 27-29, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 89 BALES BROACH AND KHUNDWA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. the Japan Cotton Trading Coy., Ltd. at their Jetha No. P. Cotton Depot, Sewree, near Cotton Exchange Room, on account of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged cotton:—

70 Bales Broach cotton.
19 Bales Khundwa cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH "PEARL" LYING ON MALET BUNDER.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay issued under the Authority vested in them by Section 66 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879 as from time to time amended Messrs. MENESSE AND Co., will sell by public Auction at 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd April, 1925, at Malet Bunder Steam Launch "Pearl" (with her machinery and tackle, apparel and furniture) (of which the Takoji Power Steam Navigation Company is the Registered owner.)

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lot being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 21st April 1925 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:

Figs, Paint, solution of soda, Pepper, Copra, Combs, Printed Books, Coir yarn and Rope, Dry fish, Mineral oil, Gum, Saws, Saline, ink Lamp parts, Locomotive Arch fire bricks, Glass chimney, Lamp, Hurricane Lanterns, China Clay, Nasils, Borax, Hand Pumps, Christmas Cards, Golf clubs, Utensils Water chattis, Toys, Hand hoist, Imitation silver and gold thread, Rubber washers, Bicarbonate of Ammonia, Powder, 25 cases Salt of Hartshorn B A S F Powder Tumblers 11 cases typewriters. Machinery parts, clocks Dyeing Materials, Soda ash, Juice of fruits, Bangles, Samoonder ins, Gum olibanum, Scantlings, Liquor ammonia Ziol, Cotton Piece Goods, Hull.

MENESSE AND Co.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE OF COLOURED EMBROIDERED ORGANDIES, 1 CASE OF MERCERISED STRIPED FANCIES, 1 CASE OF STRIPED SHIRTINGS AND 1 CASE OF WHITE SHIRTINGS.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the deceased party concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th April, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

1 Case 44/5" x 9 1/10 yards coloured Embroidered Organdies.

1 Case 25" x 30/5 yards mercerised Striped Fancies.

1 Case 34" x 40 yards striped Shirtings.

1 Case 34" x 40 yards white Shirtings.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF PAPERS.

Under instructions from Mr. Goolam Hussein Ahmedally Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1348 of 1921 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will TO-DAY MONDAY, the 20th April at 3 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms the following stock of paper belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Hussonally Abdoolally.

About 180 bales of cream red double foolscap 24-28 and 32 lbs. printing paper double demi 35-40 and 50 lbs. double Royal printing paper 40 and 50 lbs. ledger paper demi 23 and 25 lbs. handsmade paper foolscap and Royal etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT AND CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10.

"THE WAY OF A MAN"

A SEVEN REEL DRAMA OF

FRONTIER LIFE !

PASSION PERILS !

AND

INDIAN FIGHTS !

See this throbbing, thrilling romantic epic of the early West.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices : Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 As. 8 and As. 4 (Including Tax).

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A. M. AND 1 P. M. AND 5 P. M. AND 11 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

Owing to the length of programme there will be three shows daily 5-30, 8, & 10-30 P. M.

Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.

Great change in the prices.

Rs. 3, Rs. 2-0, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

Madan Theatres Ltd.,

a towering spectacular photoplay with strong box office stars !

"TOORKEY HOOR"

in 14 sensational Reels.

Including with an alround casts :

MADAN'S Next Picture.

Coming :—SHANTA.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

SW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

Wednesday, 22nd April 1925, at (8-30 p.m.)

MUKANAYAK.

SPECIAL FOR AMAVS HOLIDAY

Thursday, 23rd April, 1925 at (3 p. m.))

NAND KUMAR

SPECIAL FOR IDD HOLIDAY

Saturday, 25th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)

EKACHA PYALA.

Sunday, 26th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)

SWAYAMWAR.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK !

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

DRAMA IN 7 PARTS.

" PRICE OF PLEASURE "

FEATURING THE TWO POPULAR STARS

VIRGINIA VALLY

NORMAN KERRY

Oh ! What could she not give for one week of gaiety and pleasure ! Her daily routine work in a hardware shop bored her—she longed for THE life of New York —a young handsome cavalier gave her the taste of that life ! But what she had to pay as the—

" PRICE OF PLEASURE "

The Programme includes the International News.

To-Night, 5-30 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

The Gorgeous, the Sumptuous, the Mighty Amazing

UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL

Production—for this one week only !

" HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME "

The immortal story exquisitely and lavishly produced without any care of cost, featuring

LON CHANEY

PATSY RUTH MILLER

NORMAN KERRY

ALL THE 12 PARTS COMPLETE

in one show. An Entirely New Copy just to hand from America is screened.

TIMINGS :

TO-DAY, 5-45 ; 8 ; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

As there are no side pictures, please come in time.

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Shri Krishna Film Co's.

Super Production

VERNI VASULAT

or

SWEET REVENGE.

TIME AND RATES AS USUAL

THE OLDEST AND BEST

Late Prof. K. V. CHHATRE'S

THE NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

Prof. TRIMBAKRAO THORAT'S

RENOWNED BOMBAY CIRCUS

60 PERFORMING ANIMALS

AND

50 EXPERT ARTISTS

Comprising of Maratha Veer, Philipines and Burmese

FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, at 4-30 p. m.

DAILY SHOWS 9-30 p. m.

LOCALITY :—Near Charni Road Railway Station Close to Tram and Train.

Sole Proprietor :

TRIMBAKRAO THORAT.

Managers.

G. S. PATHAR PHODE

G. V. CHOLKER.

BOMBAY AGENTS :—

R. B. SHINDE, 3rd Kumbharwada Lane, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 18.

Khandala, Downing, Durban.
Cracovia, Quarantitto, Trieste.
Goalpara, Lewey, Calcutta.
Nurmahal, Dooly, Calcutta.
Vasna, Fitzherzest, Busreh.
Maur, Svenser, Bangkok.
Falkenfels, Elbo, Hamburg.
Algic, Horton, New York.

DEPARTURES.

April 19.

Hohenfels, Metz, Hamburg.
California, Blakie, New York.
Algic, Horton, Calcutta.
Colaba, Fisher, Calcutta.
Homayun, Vallor, Mauritius.
Petersham, Oliver, Rangoon.
Clan Macbryne, Smith Calicut.
British Peer, Winter, Mahomerah.
Ischia, Gavi, Genoa.

LOADING.

April 18.

Steamer Arcturus for New York.
Steamer Khandala for Durban.
Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer Shivedagork Rangoon.

S S Khandala:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Captain J F Dewning, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Cracovia, 4,586 tons, Capt. G Quarantt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Tricste, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vasna, 2,043 tons, Captain D. C Fitzherbert arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo passengers.

S S Falkenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Falkenfels, 3,852 tons Captain Ellbo, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Hohenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 1,742 tons, Captain Metz, sailed yesterday from harbour for Hamburg, with general cargo.

S S California:—The American Tourists steamer California, 10,135 tons. Captain J. Blakie, will sail to-day for New York with the American Tturists.

S S Ischia:—The M Italiana steamer Ischia, 2,481 tons, Captain G B Gavi, sailed yesterday from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and one passenger.

EXPORTS.

S S Kaiser-I-Hind for London :—135 cwt Indian chutney, F Nowroji ; 5 cwt chillies, N K Jussawala ; 977 cwt myrabollams, W Latham and Co Ltd ; 175 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai and Co. 3 packages woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd ; 1 bale embrtidered numdas, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd ; 13 boxes cotton prints, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd ; 201 cwt turmeric, K Bros ; 300 cwt gum, H M K Shushtry.

S S Hohenfels Rotterdam :—125 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Arcturus Newyork :—1,500 cwt sandalwood billets, Thos. Cook and Sons Ltd ; 299 cwt gum karaya, Amin and Son.

City of Manchester for Dunkirk :—110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa :—34 tons old iron, M Tajbhoy, Bros ; 2,001 cwt myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co, Ltd.

S S Olympia ftr Liverpool :—23 bales wool, G Gumanmall ; 38 bales wool C Ramswarup ; 75 bales wool, K Esmail ; 125 bales wool, F F Campbell and Co, Ltd ; 105 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi ; 6 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 13 bales wool, G Sadhuram.

For Marseilles :—98 cwt gum ghatty J Moolchand and Co ; 185 bales cotton fly. Textile Products Ltd. 20 cwt rough garnet sttnes, J M Sale Mahomed.

For Salonica :—12 bales cotton yarn. The Svadeshi Mills Co, Ltd.

For Barcelona :—55 bales cotton Arian Khimji and Co ; 320 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

Piracus :—4 bales cotton yarn, The Svadeshi Mills Co, Ltd.

Cracovia Trieste :—165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 330 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co ; 165 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Amersey Damodar ; 165 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co ; 440 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 495 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, Ltd ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Venice :—1 bale woollen rugs, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd ; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd. 110 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co ; 55 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co ; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ltd ; 455 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe :—300 bales cotton, N Manilal and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co. Ltd ; 400 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co, Ltd.

For Osaka :—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brts ; 600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, Ltd.

For Nagoya :—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

Asuka Maru for Osaka ;—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe :—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

Shanghai :—1,000 bales cotton, G G Kaisha Ltd ; 1,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, Ltd.

S S Jeypore for Shanghai :—1,500 bales cotton Japan Cottn T Co, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Benares from Hamburg. Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd :—

From Hamburg :—36 bales paper, 13 bales old newspaper, 32 bales jointing, 185 bales extracted cloves, 50 cases wine, 60 cases ginger wine, 32 cases chemical products, 28 cases enamelled ware, 29 cases Berlin wool, 224 cases slates, 25 cases yellow metal circles, 1,120 cases spirits, 313 cases hollow glass, 17 cases leonical ware, 25 cases tin-boxes, 172 cases glass ware, 41 cases iron ware, 25 cases glass bulbs, 65 cases envelopes, 20 cases hurricane lamps, 101 packages hurricane lamps, 57 crates chairs, 220 q/bags farina, 600 q/bags epsom salt, 200 q/bags caraway seed, 200 bags sulphate of ammonia, 45 drums bleaching powder, 500 drums sodium sulphide, 200 coils wire, 100 barrels cement, 25 casks safety fuse, 150 bundles yellow metal sheets, 145 bundles steel sheets, 100 bundles brass circles

From Gothenburg :—80 bales paper, 20 cases amorphous phosphorous, 60 cases steel hinges and clasps, 186 cases petroleum stores, blow-lamps, etc., 755 cases matches, 25 cases nails, 1,075 kegs nails, 104 packages nails, 753 packages match paper, 11,552 pieces boards, 51 casks tar.

From Christiana :—215 cases condensed milk, 10 cases nails, 16 kegs nails, 419 bales paper, 120 reels paper.

S. S. Kidderpore from Kobe. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. :—

From Kobe :—30 cases glass ware, 125 bales cotton shirting, 100 bales cotton drill, 5 cases cotton goods, 11 cases wooden sticks, 7 cases bamboo ware.

S. S. Varela from Busrah. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. :—

From Busrah :—16 no. empty gas cylinders, 33 packages old brass and copper, 680 baskets dates, 12 bundles sheep skins, 46 bags sheep skins, 100 bags almonds, 27 bags almond kernels, 1 box gold coins.

S. S. Karapara from Durban. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. :—

From Durban :—506 tons coal, 26 bundles pears, 50 bars silver, 61 boxes gold bullions.

From Delogoa Bay :—25 no. empty barrels, 292 tons coal.

From Mozambique :—57 bags Colombo roots, 104 bags cowrees, 77 bags brass ware, 972 bags caju nuts.

From Zanzibar :—4 cases ivory, 2 cases T. shells, 2 cases silver coins, 1,575 bales cloves, 92 bags betelnuts, 8 bags dara.

From Kilindini :—54 bags chillies, 36 bgas gum, 3,597 bales cotton.

S. S. Barale from Busrah. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

From Busrah :—4 bundles goat skins, 4 bags seeds.

From Koweit :—26 bundles specie, 8 bundles wool, 7 bundles skins, 10 bundles sheep skins.

From Bahrain :—189 bundles specie, 1 bundle gold coin, 4 tins gold coin, 6 bundles skins, 8 cases cuttle fish.

From Lingah :—21 bundles specie, 21 bundles shark tins.

From Bunder Abbas :—8 bundles pecie, 5 bundles wool, 22 bundles attari, 20 bundles rose buds, 4 bundles cotton, 51 jottas cotton, 464 bales cotton, 20 cases assolotida, 32 bags almond seeds, 60 bags raisin.

From Mahomaran :—22 bundles wool, 60 bags gum.

From Bushire :—103 bales cotton, 5 bundles skins, 6 bundles carpets, 66 bags almond kernels, 43 bags gum.

From Muskut :—8 bundles specie, 19 bundles salted fish, 50 bags dates, 1,871 bags sardines.

From Verawal :—1 bundle specie, 258 bales cotton.

S. S. Br. Soldier from Abadan. Agents Shaw Wallace & Co. :—

From Abadon :—7,391.1 tons liquid fuel in bulk, 20 cylinders ammonia, 30 empty oxygen cylinders, 492 craters empty gas carboys.

S. S. Kibi Caru from Shanghai. Agents M. H. Dehdashti :—

From Shanghai :—4 cases silk pieces goods, 15 cases tea, 232 h/chests tea.

S. S. Rydal Hall from New York. Agents F. F. Campbell & Co., Ltd. :—

From New York :—1 case lubricating oil and grease, 1 box grease samples, 1 case grease samples, 32 cases paraffine wax, 5 barrels grease, 3 kegs grease, 100 kegs lubricating grease, 5 h/barrels lubricating grease, 1,014 barrels lubricating oil, 1,553 drums lubricating oil, 3,538 cases lubricating oil, 105 cases medicines, 12 packages medicines, 50 packages glyco thymolina, 89 packages globes, 579 packages hurricane lanterns, 16 rolls wire fencing, 25 cases peaches, 20 cases grape nuts, 33 cases blotting paper, 41 cases playing cards, 55 cases paint, 15 cases apricots, 41 cases fancy soap, 98 cases steel files, 395 cases quaker oats, 25 cases condensed milk, 97 cases antiphlogistina, 45 cases bromo paper, 74 cases hinges, 164 cases canned fruits, 36 cases fruits and fish, 50 cases sardines, 36 cases palm olive soap, 37 cases vasaline, 13 cases peas, 76 bales cotton remnants, 67 cases cotton remnants, 34 cases cotton piece goods, 157 bales cotton piece goods, 100 bales old newspaper, 158 bales cotton domestics, 34 bales old clothing, 120 barrels corn syrup, 26 barrels dyestuffs, 48 drums caustic soda, 6,452 ingot brass, 1,000 bags corn starch, 50 bags dextrine, 40 casks bichromate of soda, 25 casks bichromate of potash, 39 kegs dyes, 40 kegs gold, 2,808 bars silver.

S. S. Soudan from Kobe. Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. :—

From Kobe :—53 cases glass ware, 94 cases celluloid bangles, 200 cases glass bangles, 22 cases bamboo ware, 14 cases wooden ware, 13 cases porcelain ware, 200 cases coal pitch, 20 cases cotton drill, 25 cases cotton shirting, 18 bales cotton shirting.

From Shanghai :—217 bars silver, 54 bales tea, 71 h/chests tea, 100 cases tea, 228 bundles tea, 15 bales silk, 31 bundles silk, 2 cases silk, 117 cases silk piece goods and pongees, 18 cases waste silk yarn, 302 cases raisin, 41 bundles raisin, 71 bags beans.

From Canton-Hongkong :—8 boxes silk piece goods, 8 cases silk piece goods, 37 cases paper, 50 bales cassia, 7 bales silk.

From Hongkong :—9 cases silk piece goods, 18 cases silk, 40 packages matting, 1,600 bags refined sugar, 268 bars silver.

From Singapore :—11 cases specie, 40 packages tea, 1,042 pieces planks, 192 bundles rattan, 51 barrels match-wax, 53 bags pepper, 1,042 bags betelnuts, 620 bags sago flour.

From Penang :—405 slabs tin, 15 bags putch leaves, 120 bags betel nuts, 198 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo :—811 bags areca nuts, 4 cases ebony elephant, 55 h/cases tea, 25 jottas tea, (cargo originally from New York) 34 cases groceries, (cargo originally from Australia), 196 pipes matton tallow, 78 pipes tallow, 192 casks tallow, 40 cases preserved meats, 20 cases desserts, 200 cases apples, 50 cases lemons, 25 cases preserved fruits, 41 cases jam, 95 cases canned fruits, 75 cases wine, 6 casks wine, 80 bags peas, 400 bags flour, 350 sacks flour, 23 bales greasy wool.

S. S. Badorpur from Rangoon. Agents Shaw Wallace & Co. :—

From Rangoon :—5,66,782 Indian gallons kerosine in bulk, 200 casks kerosene oil, 13 packages steel fittins, 150 cases candles, 48 bags strarina, 500 drums turpentine substitute, 60 piece iron pipes.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 18

	For	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close a
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan			
4	China	..	..	..
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6	Singapore ( )			
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	Australia	S/S Orsove, via D'kodi & Colombo	21-4-25.	6-30 p m
10	South Africa			
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

ACCIDENT TO A SHOOTING PARTY.

1 KILLED: 1 SERIOUSEY INJURED.

Report of a shocking tragedy that took place near the Nasik Hills, last week, resulting in the death of one man and serious injury to another, has reached Bombay. It appears that six Goanese Christians accompanied by a few 'shikaries' travelled from Bombay to Nasik Station in the afternoon of Saturday the 11th instant. On arriving there they engaged a bullock cart for the purpose of proceeding to a place at about 3 miles' distance where small game is usually to be found. While in the cart they began examining the six fowling pieces they carried when a muzzle-loader in the hands of one of the Christians suddenly went off. Incidentally the muzzle happened to be pointing at the innocent driver's back and his death was instantaneous. The other unfortunate person who is a muccadum in the Bombay Development Scheme, was seated nearest the carman and some of the grapeshot with which the firearm was charged lodged themselves in his right arm and side.

The police was communicated with and the whole party was brought back to the station.

The perpetrator of the tragedy is at present in the custody of the police. The fire-arm belongs to Mr. Lobo, a time-keeper in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. The injured muccadum had been since removed to hospital and, his condition is reported to be precarious.

Nearly all of the party are of the Bombay Development Department and with one exception they were all released on bail bond.

INCOMING PASSENGERS.

The following is the list of passengers arriving by the S. S. Rampura on Friday next 24-4-25 :—

Maj-Genl. Sir Hasting Anderson, Lady Anderson, Mr. A. Archer, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. F. E. Beckett, Mr. J. Birkett, Mr. J. F. Costello, Mrs. E. Croft, Mr. R. L. Clutton, Mr. J. A. Castel, Major A. S. Cane, Capt. D. Crellin, Mr. F. G. Davis, Mr. F. J. Dunn. Mrs. Davis, & Infant. Mrs. M. E. Dyson. Mrs. H. C. Duncan, Mr. J. C. Dodd, Major S. C. Egerton, Capt. E. F. Edgar, Major S. W. Elderton, Mr. A. C. Ford, Mr. J. Fuller-Graham, Mr. R. W. H. Fawcett, Mr. A. E. Frederick, Major, W. A. & Mrs. Garstin, Col, C. P. Gunter, Miss M. Griffiths, Major. F. G. & Mrs. Guise-Moore, Mr. A. V. Green, Mr. F. W. E. Hood, Comdr. R. N. Horley, Miss J. R. G. Hart, Mrs. G. E. Hancock Child & Infant. Mr. E. A. Hudson, Mr. Hansen, Miss W. G. Harrington, Mr. H. E. Hudson, Capt. H. L. Hill, Mr. F. Hart, Mr. C. J. & Mrs. Jensen Mr. S. C. Kenrick, F-O W. T. Lewis, Miss N. Lackey, Mr. W.A. Montgomery, Mrs. Munro, Mr A. J. Mylne, Mr. W. A. Neilson O.B.E. Mr. N.B. Neilson, Capt. G. Pigot, Mis A. Playne, Mrs. A. M. Petrie, F-O C. H Paget, Mr. C. E. Page, Mr. H. W. Palme Eng., Lt. Comdr. W. Richardson R. Ir Miss C. M. P. Redd, Mr. C. Rickett, Mr. R. Rendall, Mr. Sandwell, Mr. J. E. Seacombe Mr. A. Smith, C. S. M., H. W. R. Sewerin, Major O. B. Sanderson, Mr. L. A. W. Stansfeld, Mr. F. D. Simpson, Major. E. G. Sydenham, Mr. T.B. & Mrs. Tate, Mr J.T. Whitty, Miss F. S. Wolryche-Whitemore; Mrs. A. W. Wrigh, Mrs. M. A. Webb.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR BLIND

The Secretary begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School :—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,84,457-0-9, The Trustees of the Kanji Khetsey Charity Trust for January & February 1925 Rupees 1,000. Mrs. Darasha Bezonji Mehta, in sacred memory of her dear husband, the late Mr. Darasha Bezonji Mehta, Solicitor, one piece of 3½% Government Loan Note No. B084773 of 1854-55 of the face value of Rs. 500 towards the Endowment Fund Rs. 500, Parsi Dosabhoy Rs. 23-11, Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Rs. 25-, D.N.D. Khandalewala Esqr., Bar-at-Law, 4th Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, being the amount contributed for charity in case No. 1206-5 of 1925 of his Court, Rs. 25-, H. P. Dastur, Esqr., Bar-at-Law, 3rd Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Rs. 20-, R. F. D. Rs. 11-, Mr. Lachhmandas H. Daga, Rs. 10-, A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10-, Mr. Ardeshir R. Nicolson, in memory of the late Mr. Muncherji Rastomji Nicolson. Rs. 10-. Total Rs. 4,86,097-11-9.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 18.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m on 17th April, 1925.

Cotton	..	18396 Bales
Wheat	..	13681 Cwts
Linseed	..	32698 „
Rape, etc.	..	3379 „
Gingellyseed	..	2840 „
Poppyseed	..	203 „
Groundnuts	..	1890 „
Castorseed	..	5089 „
Rice	..	1729 „
Myrabollams	..	3579 „
Cottonseed	..	9287 „
Mowrasseed	..	Nil
Gram	..	2731 „
Juwar	..	801 „
Masur	..	Nil
Barley	..	Nil
Bajri	..	1143 „
Coal	..	2449 Tons

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 18.

Rainfall has been local in Tenasserim, Upper Burma, Konkan, and Malabar and a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-east Madras.

Chief amounts are :—Moulmein one and a half inches, Bhamo three quarters, Calcutta a half ; Angul three quarters, Jagdapur, Marmagao and Belgaum a half and Cochin two.

The main portion of the western disturbance is still in Persia.

Forecast : No large change.—A.P.

MADRAS, April, 19.

Rainfall has been local in Assam, Bengal and Konkan and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are :—Monywa three quarters of an inch ; Shillong a half ; Tezpur and Dhubri one ; Silchar one and a half Chitagong and Khulna one ; Jessore and Balasore a half ; and Belgaum one.

The Western disturbance is now affecting the Frontier. The temperature is about ten degrees above the normal in North-west India and outside Gujerat.

Forecast :—A few falls in the extreme North and no large change elsewhere.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 17.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.836 inches.

Temperature of Air	.. ..	84.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	77.7 „
Dew Point	.. .. ..	74.6 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	72% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	..	4.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air		90.7 „
Minimum do. do.	..	79.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		N, W. WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. ..	84 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.		Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	18	3 4	28 1		18	18 2	17 2
		15 39	26 1			21 11	19 1
Sun.	19	3 38	25 9		19	2 36	18 3
		21 9	27 5			14 35	17 7
M.	20	9 37	26 8		20	3 22	17 3
		21 53	27 8			15 27	17 8
Tu.	21	10 26	27 6		21	4 3	16 5
		22 34	27 9			16 15	17 7
W.	22	11 10	28 2		22	4 99	16 0
		23 12	27 8			16 55	17 8
Th.	23	11 55	28 5		23	5 12	15 7
		23 48	27 5			17 34	18 1
Fri.	24	12 29	28 4		24	5 43	15 7
		..	..			18 9	18 4

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 20 (Mon) Sunrise 6h.19m. Sunset 6h.57m.
Apr 21 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 18m. Sunset 6h. 57m.
Apr 22 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 17m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 23 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 16m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 24 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.

CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Currency Association, Bombay, and the All India Currency Conference were held on Saturday on the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. B. Das, M. L. A., presiding. The report of the Association for last year showed all-round progress.

The meeting resolved to establish a federated Currency Union called the "All-India Currency Union" and to ask Government to consider the question of granting the employees adequate relief by introducing the time scale prayed for in the memorandum submitted to Government by the Calcutta Currency Association in 1925. In regard to all employees whose services were either pensionable or non-pensionable; the meeting asked Government that a provident fund scheme obtaining in the State Railways should be introduced ; a demand for gratuities in case of death before retirement was also made. Other reductions affecting the employees in diverse ways both in regard to pay and leave were also passed at the meeting. In the end it was resolved to request the Finance Member to receive a deputation of the All-India Currency Union in order to bring to his notice the grievances of the employees in the Currency Department all over the country.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.

Ananga Probha Yakuti

ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 655
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 720.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 705
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118¼.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 113⅛
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 209¼
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 282.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.78-3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 90.80
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London—Brussels Frcs. 94.60
London—Rome Liras 116.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The exchange Market is steady.

London, April 17.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 27/32 steady.
Bar Gold £4/6/7 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/16 quiet.

London, April 17.

Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.
Bullion Shipments £227143

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 18. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 25/32
Bank Demand	1/5 13/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 3/32
Fcs Demand.	662
American Dollars	282
Hongkong Dollars	154
Shanghai	209 1/2
Japan	119
Singapore	159 1/4

Market Quiet.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 17.

Stockholm	17.75
Christiania	29.40
Ameterdam	11.99
Switzerland	24.76

New York, April 17.

Demand Bills 47837

London, April 17.

Exchange on London in Paris 9075
Exchange on London in Germany nil.
Exchange on London in Italy 11635

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 17.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 19 1/4

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 18.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4⅛ per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

MONEY.

Call 6¼ per cent.
1 Mos. 6 per cent.
3 Mos. 5¾ per cent.
6 Mos. 5 per cent.
TONE OF THE MONEY MARKET.—Steady.
Imperal Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 17.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88¼ unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929-47 £102 1/8 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £76 7/8 unchanged.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2 minus 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent £56 7/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 5/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £58 unchanged.

BULLION.

Bombay, April 18.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-14-0.
Sovereigns Forward, 13-14-6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 22-1-0
Bar gold forward, Rs. 22-1-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22-1-0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72-8-0. Nom.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-8-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-9-0.

London, April 17.

Bar gold ready s. 86-7.
Silver ready, d. 31-7.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 68.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Due 1931-36, Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Due 1929-47, Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1933, Rs. 98.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1945-55, Rs. 98-14.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925, Rs. 103.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1928, Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1926, Rs. 100-13.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1927, Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1930, Rs. 103.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1931, Rs. 10318.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1932, Rs. 104-2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Develop Loan (Tax Free), Due 1935, Rs. 107-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1974, Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal, Due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust, Due 1974, Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1930, Rs. 98.
6 per cent. Municipal, Due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 18.

SHARES.

The Share Market closed weak. The closing rates are as follows:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1,400, India Bank 73/4, Eastern 87, Central Bank 23.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 435, Alliance 65, Apollo 13, Bombay Cotton 477/8, Bombay Dyeing 1,090 xd., Century 537/8, Central India 520, Colaba Land 118/12, Crescent 225, Currim 450, Dawn 670x, Edward Sassoon 117/8, E. D. Sassoon 1/8, Fazulbhoy 945, Globe 45, Gokak 107/8, Indian Bleaching 217/8, Indore Malwa 581/4, Kasturchand 130, Khatau 110, Kilachand Mills 6/2, Kohinoor 1,250, Luxmi Cotton 4,975, Madowji 368/12, Mathuradas 250, Manockji Petit 2,650, Meyer Sassoon 112/8, Morarji 2,600xd., New Great 350, New City 240, Pabaney 347/8, Pearls 537/8, Phoenix 527/8xd., Promie 70, Simplex 176/4, Standard 1,550, Swan 1,090xd., Swadeshi 605, Tata Mill 95, Vishnu Cotton 1,840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 485, Alcock 143/12, B. Burma 508/12, B. Burma N.I. 75, Bt. Burma Pet 4/12, B. Tramway 101/4, Bombay Steam 77/8, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ordinary 45xd., Katni Deferred 140, Shivrajpoor 46xd., Tata Iron Ordinary 14, Tata Deferred 46/4, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Power Ordinary 390, Tata Power Preferred 510n., Scindia Steam 6/4.

SHARES.

London, April 17.

Hongkong Bank	...	£139
Chartered Bank	...	£ 20 3/4
National Bank	...	£ 46 3/4
P. & O. Bank	...	£ 11
Eastern Bank	...	£ 6 3/8

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18

Apollo Mill	11	Morarji Goculdas	2650
Elphinstone	28-12	Madras United	575
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4950
Alliance Cotton	70	Vishnoo Cotton	1840
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	217-8	Western India	560
Indian Mfg.	950	Wadia Woollen Mill	5
E. D. Sassoon	1-7	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	14	Sassoon Cotton	45
Currimbhoy Mill	450	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	1000
Kastoorchand	130	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	390
Khatau Mill	110	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	32	Bombay Flour	
Jamshed Mill	115	Union Flour	
Jivraj Baloo		Oriental Life	475
Tata Mill	170	Emperor	420
David		New India	13-2
Dawn Mill	670	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	380	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6
Premier	75	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	70	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl	23-8	Uganda	57
Birla	17	Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Madhsorao Scin	55	Tata Oil	12-4
Manockji Petit	2650		

Silver forward, d. 31-5.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady, nothing doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 18.

Ready:—22-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	22-1-9		22-1-0	22-1-0
Jeth	22-1-6		22-1-3	22-1-3

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—3—6
Jeth 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 18.

Ready:—72-6-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chaitor	72-0-0			72-0-0
Visak	71-10-0		71-8-0	71-8-0
Jeth	71-10-0		71 8-0	71-8-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 1—3—0
Jeth 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

METAL REPORT.

London, April 17.

Tin Block £235.

London, April 17.

English best Selected Copper £62 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £59 3/4
Copper Braizers £78 1/2
Yellow Metal £7 9/16
Hard Spelter £30 nominal.
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April, 18.

A sharp advance of 45 to 57 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 1 point lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. Norden Co. cable under date 17th inst. as under:—

"Serious complaint of drought now include Oklahoma and Arkanas, stimulating speculative enthusiasm."

In sympathy with a sharp advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning strong at Rs. 475 1/2 i.e. Rs. 7 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate buyers. On selling by Bazar operators the prices gave way to Rs. 473 1/2, but again improved to Rs. 474 1/2 on Exporting Houses buying and closed at Rs. 474/- at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 472 1/2 and closed quiet at Rs. 471 1/2 at 6-30 p.m. on selling by Exporting Houses.

Fully good M. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 470 1/2 and gradually declined to Rs. 467/- on one Japanese House and Shroffs selling. On general buying the market recovered to Rs. 468/- and closed at Rs. 467/- at 4 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 413/- and Rs. 417/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton opened steady yesterday after the holidays and the demand for nice Broach and High-class Oomras was better and about 7,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 18.

Fully Good Broach April-May	..	462 1/2
" " July-Aug.	..	471 1/2
Fully Good Bengal May	..	411
" " July	..	415

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 18

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	.. ..
"	Fine M.G.	..	415/20 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	.. ..
Sindh Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	415/20 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	400/5	.. ..
Punjab	Americans M.G.	485/95	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445	470/75 ..
Nagpur	.. .. ..	440	470/75 ..
Yeotmal	Fine M.G.	435	460/5 ..
Pulgaon	" "	440/45	460/70 ..
Dhamangaon	" "	435	455/60 ..
Amraoti	" "	425	455/60 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	"	425/430	450/55 ..
Mulkapur	"	400	440 ..
Khandesh	"	405/10	440 ..
"	F.G.M.G.	..	.. ..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485 ..
"	Fully Good "	..	470/72 ..
Muthia	Fine "	..	.. ..
"	F.G.M.G.	430/20	.. ..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	.. ..
Coompta	M.G.	..	500/5 ..
Westerns	"	..	460/70 ..
"	H.G.	..	.. ..
Miraj	M.G.	..	505 ..
Cambodia	"	..	530 ..

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

18th April, 1925.

New York Market, 17th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.20	May		24.70	+50
24.55	July	24.65+10	25.00	+45
24.40	Oct.		24.85	+45
24.15	Jan.		24.72	+57

New York spot on 16th April, 24.45 —20; New Orleans 24.50 —10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on buying for Japanese interests. Scarcity of contracts.

July highest 25.15 (2-27 p.m.), lowest 24.63 (10-53 a.m.), range .52 points.

Liverpool Market 17th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.28	May			13.27	—01
13.36	July	13.28—08	13.31—05	13.35	—01
13.24	Oct.	13.17—07		13.23	—01
12.11	Jan.			13.10	—01
	Egyptian				
28.55	May			28.60	+05
27.50	July			27.55	+05

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-05 a.m.:—No rains, slightly cooler.

(2) Market quiet and steady, increased trade fixing call sales

(3) Market shows resistance to pressure; crop prospects Texas ignored but they will soon compel attention. Any revival trade and speculation will cause sharp advance. Advise buying. (Cabled 3.35 p.m.).

American cross rate 4.78 1/2.

Liverpool, April 17.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.
Universal Standard 13.39 limited request.
Egyptian F.G.F Sakellaridis 30.85

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

May	24.34
July	24.69
October	24.50

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	24.42
July	24.77
October	24.58

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.39
May	24.72

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, April 17.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
Total Forwarded	55,000
Total Imports	63,000
Total Stock	10,80,000
Actual Weekly Sales	16,630
Wated Twist 1/10.	
Printers Cloth 45/6	

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17.

April	28.85	+.05
May	28.60	+.05
June	28.05	+.05
July	27.55	+.05
August	26.45	+.05
September	25.30	
	(unchanged).	
October	24.95	+.05
November	23.70	
December	23.25	
January	22.75	
February	22.65	
March	22.60	

Manchester Tone:—Slight increased cloth inquiry. Yarn dull.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 17.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

April	13.22	+.03
May	13.27	—.01
June	13.27	—.01
July	13.35	—.01
August	13.31	—.01
September	13.28	—.01
October	13.23	—.01
November	13.15	—.01
December	13.14	—.01
January	13.10	—.01
February	13.08	—.02
March	13.06	—.03
April	13.03	—.04

Tone.—Quiet—steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 18.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

April	13.37	+.15
May	13.44	+.17
July	13.52	+.17
August	13.47	+.16
October	13.39	+.16
January	13.26	+.16
March	13.23	+.17

EGYPTIANS:—

May	29.05	+.45
July	28.05	+.50

London, April 17.

Belgium	94.40
Athens	257.50

Cuban Sugar 13/2½ April paid.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

New York, April 18

May	24.65	—.05
July	25.00	
October	24.90	+.05
January	24.72	

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—.

Liverpool, April 18.

May	13.40	+.13
July	13.48	+.13
October	13.36	+.13
January	13.22	+.12

London, April 18.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 27/32 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31½ quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 17.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	64,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	56,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	67,000
Week's Exports to Japan	4.000
Stocks of Cotton at U.S. Ports	799,000
Stocks of Cotton at Interior Ports	626,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 17.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to Continent	11,000

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.—

May	24.70	+.50
July	25.00	+.45
October	24.85	+.45
January	24.72	+.57
Spot Cotton at New York	24.95	+.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	25.05	+.45

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS.—

May	24.80	+.56
July	25.11	+.54

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20 1/2
Demand Bills 47837
Silver Commercial Bars—
Foreign mined 66 7/8

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 17.

Sinde Good	9 .95
Fully Good	10.35
Fine	10.75
Bengal Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Oomra Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
Fine	11.90

WHEAT.

London, April 17.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 60 April/May sellers.
Rozario Sante Fe—63½ lbs. 60/6 A/M sellers.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Australian 58 April/May sellers.
Choice White Karachi 59/6 May/June value.
Soft Red Karachi 58/9 April/May value.
Tone:—Dull and lower.
Two Club Calcutta 60/3 April/May value.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 18. (6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70 30	58 0 0	8 11 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	57 0 0	8 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60 0 0	8 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 11 0	10 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 0 0	13 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 10 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	67 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 4 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	42 0 0	6 4 0
Castorseed	66 0 0	13 4 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	—
Jira	16 0 0	—
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 7 0	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept	8 11 0	
Linseed, May	13 8 6	
Linseed, Sept.	13 14 0	

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 18.

The Market has ruled steady throughout in all positions. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 3,200 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar To-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/4 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13/6 per cwt.
Shipment March, Sh. 19/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment July Sh. 17/7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept. Sh. 17/- Sh. per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Nov.-Dec. Sh. 17/11 per cwt. F.B.H.

Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 17/15 per cwt.
Shipment March, Sh. 19/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/1½ June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/9 July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 16/7½ Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 16/10 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/10½ Oct/Dec selkrs.
Tone.—Very weak without business.

BARLEY.

London, April 17.

Karachi Barley 39/6 May/June quoted.

RUBBER.

London, April 17.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 19 May/June.
Tone.—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot 21/4 May.
Tone.—Closed dull after firmer.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 17.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

LINSEED.

London, April 17.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 3/8 April/May done buyers.
Linseed Tone:—Quiet—Prices easier.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 44 5/8 April/May buyers.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., 45 1/8 May/Aug buyers.

London, April 17.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 1/2 A/M paid.
Quiet—closed rather steady.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 3/4 April/May paid—firm dearer.
Castorseed Bombay £23 3/4 April/May sellers firm—holders asking more little doing.
Rapeseed Toria £21 1/8 April/May paid.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £21 7/8 April/May sellers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £20 April/May nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Very firm dearer not much doing.

London, April 17.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £22 3/8 April/May and May/June shipments.
Cottonseed Bombay at £9 3/4 April/May.
Cawnpore Castorseed at £23 April shipment to Hull.

MOCATTA'S SILPER REPORT.

London, April 17.

Correction to 1465.

Please read 3rd and 4th line "but as India did not continue demand price declined".

Correction to No. 1466.

It is officially announced that Argentine Wheat Crops are estimated at 5,202,000 tons and linseed crop at 1,145,000 tons and Linseed available surplus for export 800,000 tons.

The figures are subject to corrections.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 18.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	435
Bombay Cotton	490
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1105-128-1090-92-8
Century ex-divi.	552-8-55-41-4-40
Nagpur	525-22-8-20
Colaba ex-divi.	117-8-18-12
Crescent ex-divi.	227-8-30
Indore ex-divi.	582-12-31-4
Kohinoor	[illegible]
New Great ex-divi.	[illegible]-55-60-52-8
Pearl ex-divi	[illegible]-2-8-47-8 -40
Phoenix ex-divi.	527-8
Bharucha	105
Simplex	187-8-90-[illegible]76-4
Swan ex-divi.	1090
Swadesh	610-5
Pabani	347-8
Fazal	940-52-8-45-46 4
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	85-95
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	367-8-65
Finlay ex-divi.	765
Gokak	107-8
Edward Sassoon	117-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8
Alcock	965-60-47-8-50
Bombay Burma Old	308-12
Bombay Elec. Trans	101-14
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	77-8
Bundi Cement	9
Central E. Mining	31-8
Indian Cement	41-4-40
Tata Steel Ordy.	14-13-12 14
Tata Steel Defd.	45-43-12-43-4

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 17.

In the share market jutes opened unchanged and there were hardly any fluctuations in the speculative shares. Quotations however on the whole indicated an easier tendency and towards the close this feeling was further accentuated. In coals very little attention was centred in this section and in some cases buyers and sellers ideas being at variance business received a still further check. In teas buying orders were scarce but prices exhibited no further weakness. In miscellaneous Kumardhubi marked a fall of one point and the interest in rubber stocks was maintained. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 per cent. Government paper 58/8, 3½ per cent. Government paper 67/14, 5 per cent. bonds 1933 98/2, 5 per cent. loan 1945-55 98/15, 5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 100/10, Do. 1927 101/4, Do. 1930 103/2.

Banks:—Central Bank of India 23/2. Imperial Bank 553.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 75, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 121.

Jutes:—Alliance 570, Caledonian 583, Clive 45/8, Fort William 414/8, Howrah 44/10, Hukumchand 9/12, Kamarhatty 573, Kanknarrah 452/8. Lansdowne 344/4, National 30/12, Nuddea 45/8, Reliance 62/4, Standard 461/8, Union 631/8, Waverley 7.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 2/12, Ondal pref 63, Samla and Kendra 9/4, Talcher 5/14.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi Engineering ord Re. 1, Do. pref 17, Achard and Co. 26, Indian Cables 3/4.

Tea Companies:—Kasimara 39/12 Orange 11/4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence.—A. P.

COPPER.

Bombay, April 18.

	per md.	Rs. a.
Copper German	3-4	66 0
Copper	1	66 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		39 4 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4		56 8 0
" " to 1		55 12 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,		66 0 0
" " 1-1-4		65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 18.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1-2	0 13 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1-2	0 15 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1-2	0 12 9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1-2	0 12 6
David	No. 10 1-2	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1-2	0 11 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1-2	0 12 3
Sattara	No. 10 1-4	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1-2	0 11 0
Light-house	No. 6 1-2	0 10 9
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 6
"	No. 42—2	1 6 6
"	No. 20	1 0 3
"	No. 32	1 4 6

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

BOMBAY, April 18.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—

"Serious complaint drought now include Oklahoma and Arkansas stimulating speculative enthusiasm."

BRITISH MARKETS.

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARN.

anchester, April 1.—During the peri under review the cotton market has completely under the influence of decline in raw material prices, says the anchester Guardian Commercial." The al fall does not amount to much more. d. per pound, so that there is no of a collapse or panic. The cause is e found chiefly in an improvement in weather in Texas. Copious rains have fallen, but the drought is gradually ng to an end and the prospects of the crop are now considered better. The 's decline in cotton prices represents extent to which the effect of the per- t drought had been over-discounted, he movement has been helped by ex- e liquidation in the grain and stock ets of the United States, where a of deflation is now being considered All these considerations exercise mportant influence on Manchester for the change in the tendency of otton prices may have an important on the paychology of the cloth buyer was only beginning to have confi- in the stability of cotton at about er pound. He had discovered that ation took place whenever prices much above 14d. but that new buying on any approach to the level d. It is undoubted that the rise ces during Frbruary was one of the causes of the backwardness of demand first quarter of 1925, and that the r the extent of the present decline ose rosy will the ultimate trade ects become. It is equally certain s long as the decline is in progress will come to a stand-still—there been many indications of this in the week— and that a prolonged period stability will have a deplorable for much of the Indian seasonal nd is already running very close time limit of possible delivery dates. w that March has closed, the un- actory nature of the Far Eastern nd during the first quarter of the year re easily ascertained. Unfortunately ackwardness of the Indian buyer does ntail any accumulation of demand, al clearances have been equally slow, between port stocks and imminent ls there is a plentiful supply of goods et immediate requirements. Neverthe- t may be recollected that last year was probably the best month of the or Indian buying, and there are still grounds for hoping that some similar ry will take place this year. Rama now in progress, and in India, as in countries where the Moslem faith is portant factor, this festival should some improvement in retail sales. rtnight ago there were distinct signs liness in the Indian section on the ester Exchange. Business in dhoo- s quite brisk, and this demand still es some sparks of life. However, ders now being placed are compara- small and the demand is leaning more the expensive styles. In light d goods a moderate business has ne, but the spasmodic improvement inquiry for shirtings has produced ults worthy of mention. The decline ton and yarn prices should make f the current quotations quite attrac- nd an effective demand is now long e

he case of China a distinct improve- must be recorded in the inquiry. recent weeks this section has been lingly depressed by gloomy forebod- f a renewal of civil war. In their of Febrluary 20 Messrs. Ilbert state " the space enclosed within a line from Nanking to Hang-chow is to e the arena in which the different ng factions intend to fight their battles e expense of the people and trade ally." This opinion was reflected at ime in our weekly cables from Shan- but this week, for some hitherto plained reason, there has been a return nfidence. The auction results of last sday were slightly better in the matter ices, which, of course, are still well w replacement costs in Manchester. ther markets have not been particularly ve, although a small trickle of miscel- ous business continues. Some pur- es have been effected for Egypt in re- ement of Ramadan clearances, and sional business of importance goes ugh for South America when prices are active. The Continent has been buying cloth, and the United States market been inquiring for the finest and most nsive fancy woven fabrics.

American yarns there has been a slight ease in turn-over owing to a more ready ng disposition on the part of spinners. Egyptian yarns trade is still slow, al- gh raw material prices have fallen t 6d. per pound from the highest quo- ns of the week before last. This natic and welcome slump may, if con- d, yet put the industry on its legs, but is no certitude that speculation will return with renewed vigour. So far hief effect of the decline has been to re lower offers for yarn and cloth h had never reflected the full effect of rise

COAL.

Leandiff, March 31

fluenced by the approach of Eastern the need to cover requirements over the d of the vacation, buyers are putting more inquiry. Business, however, is unevenly distributed, and while some rics have become well booked for a e of weeks many have plentiful unsold lies, which offer at recent prices. ling depots, particularly in the Mediter- ranean and also South America, are more active buyers. Trade with the Continent, and especially France, lags. Sellers encounter intensive competition with German and American coal in the Italian market.

Best Admiralty large moves off slowly with only one or two collieries well booked. Prices are fairly well held on sellers' reserve at 26s. to 27s. Seconds show good improvement, the majority of collieries holding fair engagements, and at from 25s.to 26s. prices are quietly firm. Dry coals are very dull, improvement is anticipated in view of the brighter tone of anthracites. Best large is 26s to26s. 6d., with ordinaries plentiful for prompt at 23s. 6d. Monmouthshire coals meet a steady demand, with prices inclined to harden. Black Veins and Western Valleys are in short supply this side of Eastern, and hold firm for 24s. 6d. and 24s. respectively. Eastern Valleys are steadier and in moderate request at 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Small coals are in restricted supply, and with demand fairly active prices hold firm at 16s. 6d. best steams, 16s. 6d. good bunkers, and 14s. to 14s. 6d. cargo brand.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, April, 1.

The demand for jute cloth is almost outstripping the production of yarn, particularly when it is a question of early delivery. In this case spinners are able to profit, for it is difficult to contract easily for April and for May. Many manufacturers are axious to keep their machinery in full use, and most spinners are well booked up. It has been hessian cloth which has been chiefly in urgent demand, and the heavy end of the trade has been exceedingly active. Raw jute prices are high, though practically unchanged. Every day it becomes more apparent that there will not be the usual surplus in connection with the old crop. The condition under which the new crop is being sown are, however, apparently good, and Dundee is keeping a watchful eye upon the figures at which it is quoted.

Prices:—Raw jute:— First mark actuals, March April, £49; groups, £47. 0s.; Red SCC and Lightnings, actuals, £47; Daisee 2, £46; Tossa 2, £48. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 6.56 (4s. 4¾d.); spools, 6.76 (4s. 6d.); sacking chains, 6.75 (6¾); hessian chains, 7. Chested hessians: 1d por. 10oz. 40in., 5; 9oz., 4.69 (4 11-16d.); 8oz. 4.19 (4 3-16d.); floor cloth 9 5/8oz. 76in. 9.63 (9½d.).

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

Messrs. Reynolds & Gibson in their weeky report dated Liverpool 1st April, state :—

The heaviness existing when last we wrote, and to which we then drew attention has gradually developed during the past week into a distinctly weaker tone, and a considerable decline has ensued. There is no doubt that a scattered, though perhaps not very weighty, long interest was existing which has been, to a great extent, dislodged by the efforts of the "Bears," assisted by various contributing circumstances. The fact that the world has already taken so much cotton (2,000,000 bales more to date than last year), whilst, of course, a strong feature in reality as showing the consuming capacity, at the same time leads to a state of affairs where a digestive process must occur, as, the urgent needs being more than satisfied, a very marked falling off in the demand for actual cotton in all markets has been experienced. A further unsettling feature has been the severe weakness experienced both on the wheat market and the Stock Exchange. In both these quarters active speculation has been existing for a long time past, and the position has become thoroughy unsound, so that the revulsion of feeling has been very pronounced and heavy losses have ensued. Naturally, this does not contribute to enterprise in other commodities and centres, and it is really rather surprising perhaps that the effect has not been more drastically felt in our own product.

The attention of operators has been daily directed to the news emanating from the Western Belt as to rains or no rains, and the past week has proved somewhat more satisfactory in this respect, than previous periods, for though it cannot be said that the drought has been really broken, a certain amount of relief has been experienced in various districts. However, there is still quite a large proportion of the State of Texas which is in a most unsatisfactory condition. We are not at all sure whether, if really substantial and general rainfall should be experienced, after the first effect, that this might not be construed into a "bullish" point, for, as we have pointed out several times, corn is the earlier planted, and the relief afforded by sufficiant moisture will probably lead to an increase in acreage in this, which might otherwise be devoted to cotton. We note in connection with the acreage that a reliable authority to-day indicates a moderate increase in our own growth of 2%, and that only if planting conditions prove favourable whilst some decrease in fertiliser is mentioned. As we have pointed out several times, there are many factors in front of us that are not so reassurng as this time last year, for whilst an ample rainfall in the near future would very materially help the ploughing and planting, it is undoubtedly true that the moisture so afforded is of nothing like the same benefit in the eventual results as good sub-soil moisture afforded by winter rains. Then again, the Government Report that the weevil survival is on a larger scale than last year is not too satisfactory, as, if the weather favours this pest, complaints will be frequently rife, and the reduced sale of fertilisers is also not too encouraging.

The local situation has presented nothing of any great interest, though an increase in business has resulted from the declining tendency, which has led to substantial liquidation. The market is undoubtedly two-sided, and in certain direction quite active short selling has taken place. This is more true of the American markets than here, as these have come under the influence of the depression on the other exchanges, to which we have referred. On the other hand, we have had to withstand the effect of erratic and at times demoralised conditions in the Egyptian section, and this has exercised its influence on several occasions, though such a movement could only be expected owing to the heavy specu lation that has been taking place in Alexandria.

The differences between various months have been practically maintained, March eventually passing out at two points over April and five points under May. A fair amount of tendering has been attracted, due to the poor state of the spot market and the disposition to get rid of staple cotton on dockets due to the enhanced basis. In all, 14,900 bales found their way in this manner on the March position. We must confess that we cannot see where any real strength is likely to come from in the nearer months, and we look for easiness right through the spring and summer here, and we do not see any reason why the two crops should not come distinctly closer together. We hold the same view of the New York market, and think it is quite attractive to sell July there against purchases of October at the existing premium of 60 points The parity between this market and the American Exchanges has also altered but little, though at times a wider difference was experienced, which was taken advantage of by several interests to liquidate old straddles. It appears to us that this is a very wise action whenever October and October are well over the 200 points mark, or when January and January are approaching this basis. It must not be overlooked that 50 American points is quite an attractive profit on such operations, and those who have been able to enter into the transaction when the differences were below 150 points should be quite content with such a result.

Naturally, business in Manchester has been hampered by the bigger fluctuations in the raw material, and the decline has led to a certain lack of confidence in current rates. At the same time, the enquiry is still on a large scale, and if stability again became the order of the day, we believe quite a good business would result, as many consuming centres are enquiring quite actively. Whilst realising that the market has had quite a nasty shake and that fresh features may have to transpire to renew speculative enterprise, we certainly do not think that distant positions are dear at current rates, considering the vicissitudes which the next crop will undoubtedly pass through in its various phases, and though the current pessimism overseas, coupled with the contraction in business, may bring about temporarily a lower range of values, we consider that during the next few months purchases made round the present basis will prove a profitable and satisfactory business, and we should recommend, consequently, buying wlih caution on all easy markets.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN, LTD. WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, April 17.

Description	Spot 16-4-25.	Prices. 9-4-25.
Bengals F. G.	Market closed.	410
S/Punjab F. G.		410
Broach F. G.		470
Oomras Fine		..
Muttia F.		..
Khandesh F.		..
Southerns G.		..

Futures. Hedge Contracts..	16-4-25.	9-4-25.
Bengals May.	Market closed.	406
„ July		410
Broach, April/May ..		454
„ July/Aug. ..		461
Oomra F.		..
Oomra F. G.		..
Southerns G. May/June.		451

Receipts for the week ending 16th April, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	7846	5729
Oomras	25964	25621
Dholleras	11948	4634
Broach	42580	14156
Southerns	13855	15348
Persians	232	337
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans.	1519	1683
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	103944	67508

Exports for the week ending 16th April 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1724
Continent	16994
China	6692
Japan	27764
Coast Ports	1400
Total ..	54574
Afloat in harbour—Europe	2545
China, Japan & Coast Ports. ..	43657
Total ..	46202

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 16th April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
2719530	2764135	2830168	2492789	1840470

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 16th April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 35686	123632	93487	402263	364525
Continent 421131	707345	484636		
China 167212	141265	278070	229732	138461
Japan 1101097	1032315	1154531	909343	530669
Coast Ports 22634x	43662	34862	22433	11653
Totl 1747760	2048219	2045586	1563771	1045305

x Including 9580 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 16th April 1925 .. 9,657 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th April 1925 .. .. 8,9 7,694 Bales.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co. WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

During the past week the Home markets have displayed a better tone and a small recovery in prices has been the result.

	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
New Work	8-4-25	24.12	24.40	26.06 23.97
Do.°	16-4-25	24.20	24.55	24.40 24.15
		+.08	+.15	+.34 +.18

	May.	July.	Oct.	Jan.
Liverpool	8-4-25	13.13	13.20	13.03 12.89
Do.°	16-4-25	13.28	13.36	13.24 13.11
		+.15	+.16	+.21 +.22

Two days ago we rece ved cable information that the consumption by American Mills during last month was 583,000 bales. The corresponding figure in February was 550,000 and in March last year 484,000. The total for the first eight months of the season is 4,072,000. When to this figure is added the seven million bales already exported one realises how the supply in America is dwindling, and that the larger crop of last year was none too large for the present requirements of the World. As the Spring progresses more interest is being taken in the outlook for the next crop. The prospects for this are varied. We understand the intention of the farmer is to plant an acreage fully equal to that of last year and in the Eastern section of the Belt good progress has been made. In the Western section of the Belt however rain for the past several months has been totally insufficient and in large areas it has not yet been possible to sow and in other districts where sowing has been done the continued dry weather is preventing satisfactory germination. Even should rains come now and allow the sowing to be completed, the absence of subsoil moisture must have a serious effect on the outturn when the usual hot Summer months come along. In addition the very mild winter which has been experienced must have kept alive a larger number of Bollweevil than usual and it is almost certain the damage from this pest will be greater than was the case last year. The outlook therefore is not too promising and as the carryover at the end of this season promises to be none too large wi see little chance of any further decline the price of American Cotton. A continuation of the present drought condition might easily cause a smart advance in the near future.

Our market has been closed for holidays during most of the past week. Trading has been on a small scale and prices have moved to a large extent in sympathy with fluctuations in America. Owing to the absence of demand for cloth and yarn local Mills continue to buy very sparingly. Export demand is quiet although some business is reported to have been done in China and Japan. Estimates of arrivals into Bombay are being increased and are now expected to total 35 lacs of bales. Unless there is a pronounced movement in American values we look for a dull local market with a sagging tendency for the next month or two.

Liverpool, 25th March, 1925.

AMERICAN FUTURES.—The market this week has developed a somewhat reactionary tendency, and though fluctuations have occured it has generally presented a tired appearance, and seems in need, at the mo. ment, of some fresh incentive to stimulate activity and enterprise. There has been no real relied to the drought in the Western belt, with the exception of a certain amount of beneficial rain in a small portion of Taxas, and many authorities regard the situation as x distinctly serious. At the same time, those who have purchased, founding their operations on this factor, have apparently gone as far as they wish and are disappointed at the unresponsive nature of values to this "bullish" influence. We understand that in America there is quite a substantial short interest being built up by prominent operators, based on the theory that the drought has been so prolonged that rains must come, in the ordinary course of events, at an early date, and that when they do put in an appearance there will be a susbstantoial fall on them, and that by energetic hammering the scattered long interest could be dislodged with profit to those who are working to this end. This may easily be the case, bret the effect of the moisture, when it does come, will probably for this reason be discounted, and the decline due to this cause may be nothing like as pronounced as these operators imagine, and, of course, every day relief is delayed makes their position less confortable However, at the moment, there is no doubt the market is suffering from lack of buying and a general absence of business, and though there is no change in the inherent strength of the situation, the tendency is for values to slide away gradually until something further turns up.

The Government issued its final Ginning Report last Friday, giving a total of 13,631,000 bales, and which consequently practically represents the crop, excluding linters. As these will certainly be fully 800,000 bales, and there may be some additions, it points to a total yield somewhat in excesss of 14,500,000 bales. This total, whilst slightly larger than many expected, had absolutely no influence, as the question of supply had lost its significance, as we mentioned last week, and the addition of 100,000 bales to expectations "cut no figure" at all. In fact, after the issuance of this report the market, which was then ruling on the easy side, quickly recovered, and sellers proved exceedingly scarce. It is the consumption side of the picture which is far more important, and in this connection the takings of the world continue on a very large scale. Last week-end, the figures were very encouraging from this point of view, showing takings by the world of 357,000, against 151,000 last season. We are now approximately 2,000,000 bales ahead of last year's figures, with no apparent sign at the present moment of any serious falling off, and there is no reason to believe that we shall see any unfavourable comparisons in the immediate furture. To our minds, this is really the strong element in the cotton situation, that this crop is being absorbed so quickly and so easily, and the question if the progress of the next crop, whilst it will become of very great importance later on, is at the moment a minor factor, as it is too early, but if any adverse accounts should be circulated later on, it can readily be understood and realised how tense the situation will become and how the anxiety of consumers will be fanned by speculative operators. So far, as we have mentioned above, the drought in Taxas has merely helped the underlying steadiness, because, whilst it is undoubtedly a source of apprehension with regard to the prospects there, it is felt by many that its importance is being rather exaggerated and that there is ample time for any damage to be reapiared. The very fact that rainfall is delayed is construed "bearishly" in some minds, owing to the possibility that it will impair the planting of corn even more than cotton, as the former is put in the ground earlier, and, cosnsequently, it may soon get too late for this, and cotton will have to take its place. This brings up the the question of acreage, and we shall probably hear many reports on this point, but we rather imagine that the ultimate result willl be approximately similar to the present year, or a slight increase. However, it must not be overlooked that it is not acreage that makes the crop so much as the weather conditions during the growing and gathering period, and when the excellent conditions which went to assist the plant in its later stages last season are considered, with the almost complete immunity from weevil, it requires a very sanguine nature to believe that the same favourable circumstances may occur again this year and that, consequently we can look for a similar yield. There is no doubt that there are various items which are by no means as ressuring as this time last year, namely, the absence of the winter rainfall in the Western belt, and the reported larger survival of weevil, and the lessened purchasing of fertiliser. It look as if very excellent conditions will have to rule later on to militate against these factors.

The local situation has run on very dull and uninteresting lines, and business has fallen off here. There has been but little alteration between the various months, though this crop has tended to lose ground somewhat as compared to next. We still hold our views that there will be continued easiness in the nerer months and hat the premium which July holds over October will further shrink as time goes on. Cotton still continues to find its way on dockets on the current position, and were it not for the fact that March is held substailly by spot interests, we imagine that considereble weakness would have been experienced. Any subatntial tendering will probably have greater effect on subsequent month.

The parity between here and the American Exchanges has, for the bulk of the week, run on similar lines to those ruling when last we wrote, and the comparatively wide difference that May here stands as compared to the similar position in New York has attracted a fair amount of selling here against purchases there. Some reduction in the premium has taken place to-day and the wirter positions are also running on rather narrower lines. This should be watched, as round 150 points apart for January, and January, it looks fairly attractive to us to buy here against sales in New York. The premium that July holds over October in this latter market appears to us excessive, considering the heavy stock existing there, the bulk of which it will be difficult to move out, and we thinlk it is rather attractive to sell the old crop position there against a purchase of next season's growth at the at the current premium.

Reports from Manchester have been more cheerful lately and indicate a large enquiry, mainly for India, with quite a substantial amount of business going through. Consultations are about with regard to some fresh method for putting the trade on to a sounder footing and altering the present short time movement, but so far nothing definite has transpired.

We still consider the "Bull" side the better one to follow, and though, as we have written previously, the market appears somewhat stale and requiring fresh incentive, the position is sound, and we cannot see anything justifying a confident "Bear" sale. We believe that if values recede, large buying orders will be revealed from trade sources for next crop positions, and that it will require considerable efforts to make much impression on prices. On other hand, anything untoward in the progress of the coming crop will appear very magnified and alarming, and will speedily be reflected in advacing prices. Declines which have taken weeks to engineer will probably be recovered in a day or so, and whilst, as we said last week, not anticipating in the slightest degree any drastic upward movement, which would be avery very unfortunate occurrence for the trade, we consider it good policy to buy on all easy markets in a conservative fashion and not to be disturbed if prices even go somewhat below the level transactions are entereed into.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO. DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 18.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..488/90	467	473
Oomra M. G. Fine	..445/55		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..425/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..430/35		
„ M. G. F. G.	..415/18	415	420
Khandesh Black leaf	..385/400		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..410/35		
Jalna/Aurragangabad	..380/410		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoorwadi	..380/405		
Wardha/Warora	..460/70		
Nagpur	..465/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..470/75		
Sindh/American	..475/95		
Sangil/Miraj	..485/90		
Bagalkot	..475/80		
Coompta	..490/500		
Tirupur	..525/30		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts toldate 17-4-25 ..	8874000	6268000
„ Yesterday do ..	9000	9000
Exports to date do ..	7261000	4860000
Stock at Ports 17-4-25 ..	799000	565000
„ Interior Towns. do ..	626000	506000
„ Liverpool do ..	1080000	599000
Visible Supply 14-4-25 ..	3491000	2120000
Quantity in Sight do ..	13616000	10344000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
18396	2737926	2780906.	2818740

Exports by rail from 1st Sept, to 16th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9657	17703

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 8,97,694 B/s

Last year—7,99,710 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 16th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	456817	830977	578123
China ..	167212	141265	278070
Japan ..	1101097	1032315	1154531
Coast-Ports	22634	43662	34862
Total ..	1747760	2048219	2045586
Aflot in harbour			
Europe ..	2545	14821	3284
China Japan & Coasts ports	43657	33044	91525
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-8-0	22-3-6	67-14-0	

Remarks:—12/45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 45 to 57 higher and Liverpool closed 1 lower.

The local market opened with April/May and July/Aug. Broach at Rs. 469½ and Rs. 475½ respectively, and on a little profit-taking have declined about Rs. 2.

News from America indicates that the drought in the Western portion of the Belt is now considered serious, and we expect to see higher prices in the near future.

There was a slightly better demand for ready cotton yesterday.

This morning Sampin is quoted for April 306.20, for July 312.00 and for October 312. 10.

Marwadi Bazaar Saturday 3/30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach April/May Rs. 467½ July/August Rs. 474. Bengal May Rs. 413 July Rs. 418.

COLOUR MARKET

The market has little animation and the prices are easy. Business passing is not encouraging to stock-holders. Alizarines meet with small business at about Rs. 67/- per cwt. Big packing is quoted at Rs 60/- and less per cwt. but there are no buyers. Congo Red, Magenta Crystals and Indenthrines are in steady and demand. Sulphur Black is weak. Miscellaneous section is quiet.

Quotations are:—

Alizarine 20 per cent-paste-Dunger Rs. 67.
Alizarine 20 per cent-paste-Cow Rs. 67.
Alizarine-20 per cent-paste-I. P. Rs. 66.
Congo red Rs. 1/6
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1/9
Methyl Violet Rs. 3
Victoria Blue Rs. 2/8.
Sulphur Black Re. /14/-.
Perpurine Benzo Rs. 2
Perpurine-Delta Rs. 3
Melachite Green Rs. —
Magenta Xls Rs. 5/12
Hemetine Xls. Rs. 1/5
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4/2
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fastred Rs. 5/8.

MESSRS. MONTAGU AND CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

Bombay, April 1st.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve againtst its note issue on the 25th ult. amounted to £126,791,125 as compared with £126,736,670 on the previous Wednesday.

South African gold to the value of about £80,000 was available here this week and was mostly taken by the Continent and the Trade.

During the week 5,000,000 dal gold has been engaged for shipment from New York to Berlin.

Reuter states that a British Line of steamers has declined to accept a transshipment at Marseilles of £320,000 in gold which had been despatched by the parcel post from New York to India. The gold therefore has been returned to New York.

Recently large parcels of gold have been thus posted from the United States to India in packets of 50 ounces, worth about $1,033 each. We hear under date of March 19th last that the U. S. Postmaster General at Washington has issued instructions that no parcels of gold bullion or gold dust exceeding $50 in value will now be accepted for transmission to foreign countries either by letter or parcel mail.

A British Dominion, the Union of South Africa, is putting sovereigns into free circulation before the home land. After a lapse of ten years, £400,000 in sovereigns have been paid out by the Rand mines in wages. This step must have been welcome to the miners, who have always had a special affection for gold coin.

According to the report of the South African Commission, the Pertoria branch of the Royal Mint was opened in January 1923, and began to issue silver coin in June of that year. The report states that the mint has a capacity for coining 12,000,000 sovereigns a year, and, with few additions to plant and equipment, could increase that capacity to 24,000,000 sovereigns. South Africa can therefore now replenish her supply of gold coins at short notice by simply diverting to her local mint a small stream from her annual outflow of gold—an outflow which is now practically back to pre-war volume. She no longer needs to wait until gold can be coined in London and shipped to her shores, and, being the premier gold-producing country of the world, producing about 3-5 of the world's annual product, she can tap the supply at the source, unimpeded by embargoes or other external obstacles.

We append India Trade figures (Private account) for February last:—

(in lacs of Rs.)	Exports.	Imports.	Net Exports.	Net Imports.
Merchandise	4,365	1,878	2,485	..
Gold	5	946¼	..	941¼
Silver	3¼	298¾	..	295

Total Net Exports 1,248½.

An increase of 908 lacs in net exports of merchandise over the amount for January is off set by an increase in net imports of 192¼ lacs of gold and 38½ lacs of silver, thus making an increase in the total net exports of 677¼ lacs over those of the previous month.

The output of gold in Southern Rhodesia for February 1925 amounted to 48,284 fine ounces against 48,159 fine ounces for January 1925 and 51,148 ounces fine for February 1924.

SILVER.

In the earlier part of the week under review a slight improvement in prices took place, chiefly owing to a relaxation of the pressure from China. Indeed, some enquiry set in from that quarter. The rally, however, did not last, as China selling was renewed.

India has been inactive, and also the Continent. America has been more inclined to offer silver. On the whole the tone of the market keeps dull, though possibly supplies would not be found plentiful if China conditions became more cheerful. The premium on cash silver was to-day reduced to 1-16d.

Shipments of silver from San Francisco to China for February of this year amounted to 2,815,535 ounces.

Deducting the discount at which the currency pound stands abroad as compared with the gold sovereign, the price of cash silver to-day works out at 30, 7-8d., about 12% above 27.573d., the average price for 1913.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees)	Mar. 7	Mar. 15	Mar 22.
Notes in Circulation	18356	18322	18373
Silver coin and bullion in India	7612	7578	7629
Silver coin and bullion out of India	..	..	..
Gold coin and bullion in India	2232	2232	2232
Gold coin and bullion out of India	..	..	..
Securities (Indian Govt.)	5713	5713	5713
Securities (British Govt.)	1999	1999	1999
Bills of Exchange	800	800	800

The Silver coinage during the week ending 22nd inst. was 2 lacs.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 28th ult. consisted of about 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 44,500,000 dollars and 1,760 silver bars as compared with 70,800,000 ounces in sycee, 42,500,000 dollars and 2,370 silver bars on the 21st ult.

Statistics for the month of March 1925 are appended:

	BAR SILVER per oz. std.	BAR GOLD per oz. fine
Highest price	32.3-16d.	32.1-16d. 86s-10d.
Lowest price	31.9-16d.	31.3 8d. 86s-4d.
Average price	31.935-d.	31.747d. 86s-7.1d

QUOTATIONS.

Bar Silver p. oz. std.

March 26th 31.5-8 d. cash 31.7-16d. 2 Months.
March 27th 31.5-8d. cash 31.1-2d. 2 months.
March 28th 31.13-16d. cash 31.11-16d. 2 months.
March 30th 31.3-4d. cash 31.5-8d. 2 months.
March 31st 31.11-16d. cash 31.9-16d. 2 months.
April 1st 31. 1-2d. cash 31.7-16d. 2 months.

Bar Gold per oz. fine,

March 26th 86s. 5d.
" 27th 86s. 6d.
" 28th " "
" 30th 85s. 6d.
" 31st 86s, 7d.
April 1st 86s. 6d.

Average 86s-5.8d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively 1-16d. below and 1-16d. above those fixed a week ago.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Nordon and Co's report dated New York, March 19th is as follows:—

The chief feature of the past week has been the continued growth of reactionary sentiment in the face of the increasingly bullish character of statistical developments and of encouraging advices concerning the dry goods situation.

In endeavouring to account for the considerable volume of liquidation which the market has been called upon to absorb, it is not possible to designate any particular factor as being of definite bearish importance. The selling appears to have been inspired largely by a consideration of possibilities rather than of facts.

In various parts of Texas light rains have alleviated drouth conditions to a cerain extent and, were these showers to become general throughout the Southwest, an early start to the new crop would be assured, as elsewhere conditions are fairly satisfactory and preparations well advanced. However, an early start in Texas and Oklahoma would in the continued absence of subsoil moisture, flatter only to deceive unless followed by a particularly favourable growing season, and any operations based on it would be of an extremely speculative nature.

The spot demand during the past week has admittedly been less active, but a falling off in the middle of the month is not unusual and cannot be taken as indicating that March commitments have been provided for. Sales last week in the ten principal spot markets—70,273 bales—were 24,000 bales less than the previous week, but compare very favourably with those of the corresponding period last year when the total was only 28,179 bales. The basis continues firm and holders are evidently well aware of the strength of their position.

The demoralized state of the grain markets and the weakness in stocks have had a decidedly unsettling influence on our market but, in our opinion, the inherent strength of the cotton situation warrants the belief that this influence will be short-lived.

Preliminary estimates of the final ginning report, to be issued by the Government tomorrow, average 13,600,000 bales and, in consequence, we use this figure in making the following statistical comparisons which are based on the U. S. Census Bureau Report, published last Saturday, of domestic consumption, exports and imports during February. The figures are in running bales linters being excluded:

Stocks on hand Aug. 1:—

In consuming establishments 1924/25 721,589 and 1923/24 1,099,556.

In public storage and at compresses 1924/25 673,925 and 1923/24 945,443.

Elsewhere (partially estimated by Bureau) 1924/25 160,000 and 1923/24 280,000.

Ginning during the 12 months 1924/25 estimated at 13,600,000 and 1923/24 10,128,108.

Imports to March 1, 1924/25 212,943 and 1923/24 165,675.

Imports March 1 July 31 1924/25 estimated at 130,000 and 1923/24 106,504

City Crop, Errors, etc. 1924/25 estimated at 200,000 1923/24 177,890.

Aggregate Supply for Season 1924/25 15,6?3457. 1923/24 12,903,176.

Consumption to March 1, 1924/25 3,489,437 and 1923/24 3,605,044.

Exports to March 1, 1924/25 134,282 and 1923/24 4,302,239.

Remaining supply March 1, 1925/26 6,074,738, and 1923/24 4,995,893.

Consumption March 1, July 31, 1923/24 2,075 510.

Exports March 1-July 31, 1923/24 1,344,869.

Destroyed during season 1923/24 20,000, 3,440,379.

Stocks on hand July 31, 1923/24 1,555,,514.

It will be noted that the available supply at the beginning of this month, 6,074,738 bales, compared with the total at the same time last year, shows an increase of 1,078,845 bales. However, the aggregate of consumption and exports for the past seven months has been 21.7 per cent. greater than for the same period last season and, should this percentage of increase continue to the end of July, which we believe is a reasonable assumption, the carry-over will be less than 1,900,000 bales. These figures emphasize the necessity for a large yield next season and point to the probability of the market being extremely sensitive to new crop developments throughout the summer.

Notwithstanding the present preponderance of bearish sentiment, we fail to see any reason to anticipate materially lower prices and would take advantage of all recessions to make conservative purchases.

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS. Bombay, April 18.

		Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
"	Fine M.G.	..	415-20
"	F.G.M.G.	400-5	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	415-20
"	F.G.M.G.	400-5	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	485-95	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445	470-75
Nagpur	.. ..	440	470-75
Yeotmal	" M.G.	435	460-5
Pulgaon	" "	440-45	460-70
Dhamangaon	" "	4335	455-60
Amraoti	" "	425	455-60
Khamgaon-Akola	" "	425-430	450-55
Mulkapur	" "	400	440
Khandesh	" "	405-10	440
"	F.G.M.G.	..	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	485
"	Fully Good "	..	470-72
Muthia	Fine "	..	..
"	F.G.M.G.	430-20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	500-5
Westerns	"	..	460-70
"	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	505
Cambodia	"	..	530

N.B.—All the above quotations are Mill Terms.

YARN.

Exports from Bombay.

Yesterday	Since 1st September.
160	45,793

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,045	274,265	332,130
Central India	861	301,767	281,896
Barsi and Nagar	526	180,279	176,757
Hyderabad-Gaorani	60	91,503	96,562
Berar	1,388	532,248	579,880
Central Provinces	599	244,751	232,841
Total Omras	4,479	1,624,993	1,700,066
Dholera	2,069	139,458	136,841
N. W. Provinces	27	128,592	119,815
Rajputana	664	58,778	69,455
Sind-Punjab	274	344,270	295,554
Broach	7,443	294,507	270,629
Coompta & Dharwar	2,102	50,074	98,906
Westerns-Northerns	994	36,548	42,667
Coconada	..	926	95
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	111	10,711	13,773
Persian	233	3,394	5,259
American	..	9,042	..
Egyptian and African	..	33,126	25,027
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	18,396	2,737,926	2,780,906

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	1st Sept. to This year	16th April. Last Year.
Europe	2,884	456,817	830,977
Japan & China	11,585	1,268,309	1,173,580
Coast Ports	606	22,634	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	9,657	17,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	46,202	57,638
Total	15,075	1,803,619	2,123,292

BALES TENDERED

HEDGE CONTRACTS. Delivery. 12 Noon 1. p. m. 3. p.m Total GOLD & SILVER.

							Rs. a. p.
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	414	..	..	..	..	Mint Gold, Ready 22 1 9
							Mint Gold, 1st Settlement 22 2 0
" "	July	418	..	..	..	..	Mint Gold, 2nd 22 1 3
" " Broach	A.-M.	470½	467½	468	..	6,200	Silver, Ready 72 2 0
" " "	Jy.-Ag.	475½	474	474½	..	..	Silver, 1st Settlement 71 9 0
" " "	..						Silver, 2nd " 71 9 0

BOMBAY MARKET.

In responce to the decline in New York, the local market yesterday opened barely steady with April May Broach at Rs. 458-- and July-August Broach Rs 464½ but these rates were once again the lowest of the day and under the influence of buying by Japanese and Commission Houses, the market gradually advanced and closing rates were: Rs. 463.- for April May Broach, Rs 468.- for July August Broach, Rs. 409. for May Bengal and Rs. 414.- for July Bengal.

After the holidays we had a better demand yesterday for ready cotton, chiefly for nice Broach and high-class C. P. No 1 and No. 2 and about 7,000 bales are reported to have been sold. The ordinary quality is neglected and is being pressed for sale.

We take a favourable view of the market in the long run and would recommend our friends to buy whenever the market shows signs of temporary weakness.

SUPPLEMENT

Receipts from 1st Septemhr 1924 April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

		1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
Total Receipts		2,719,530,	2,769,135	2,830,168	2,492,789	1,84,0470
Exports	Europe U. K.	35,686	123,632	93,487	402,263	364,525
	Europe Continent	421,131	707,345	484,636	229,732	138,461
	China	167,212	141,265	278,070	229,732	138,461
	Japan	1,101,097	1,032,315	1,154,531	909,343	530,669
	Coast Ports	22,634	43,662	34,862	22,433	11,653
Total Exports		1,747,760	2,048,219	2,045,586	1,563,771	10,45,308

Estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay on 16th April 1925....8,97,694 Bales

LATEST LIVERPOOL AND AMERICAN QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL.

Delivery	SPOT	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar
17th April Close	13.30	.. 13.27	.. 13.35	..	..	..	..	13.23	..	..	13.10	..	13.06.
		—16	—1	—1				—1			—1		—3

EGYPTIAN (Fully Good Sakellaridis.)

Spot		May	July	Oct.	Nov.	Jan
30.85	17th April Close	.. 28.60	27.55	24.95	..	..
+20		+5	+5	+5	..	..

NEW YORK.

	SPOT	May	July	Oct.	Jan.
17th April Close	24.95	24.70	25.00	24.85	24.72
	+50	+50	+45	+45	+57

NEW ORLEANS.

	SPOT	May	July
17th April close	25.05	24.80	25.11
	+55	+56	+54

REUNION.

MR. SASTRI'S NEW CONFESSION OF FAITH.

The Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Sastri writes as follow in "The Servant on India":—

Considerations of prestige, precedence or party loyalty ought not to deter one at this juncture form speaking one's mind freely on the issues involved in a readjustment of the mutual relations of political workers which will enable them to act together for winning Swaraj. If Liberals and Swarajists become reunited, it will be the signal for a general *rapprochement*. It is, therefore, worth while examining the present position of Swarajists in actual practice. In the Central Provinces, where apparently they have scored a characteristic triumph, our information, obtained from the well-informed *Hitavada* newspaper, points to the reality being just the opposite. It is not a version from a "Satanic" Government, abomination of diarchy or utter scorn of office which resulted in the rejection of the provision made in the budget for the salaries of ministers. The leaders of the various groups seemed on the contrary to have been anxious to take office, but to have been unable to make the necessary adjustments as amongst themselves. It is expected with confidence that this adjustment will be effected before the Government presents a fresh demand to the Legislative Council, and this part of the country will pass under a Swarajist regime stronger and more popular than was possible when only Liberals were available for office. We cannot be equally positive about Bengal where Mr. C. R. Das claims to have killed diarchy for ever. But in computing the chances, one cannot forget that Mr. Fazlul Huq, with whose assistence Mr. Das had the proposals for ministers' salaries thrown out, is by no means a Swarajist or even opposed to the present dual system and that, if the new Governor renews the attempt with a more careful calculation of the personal elements concerned, the probability is largely in his favour. Mr. Das's recent statements too give the hope that he is satisfied with his success in the destructive line and would like some compromise with Government which might give him scope for the constructive work that he had now and then adumbrated. In the Central Government the original aim of all-round obstruction has been definitely abandoned. Only verbal dexterity is able to find a formula distinguishing Swarajist action form Independent or Liberal action. Mr. Jinnah, in his lucid manner, eumerates the various votes and divisions which clearly betoken this mutual approximation of the parties. He adds that the Independents are by no means opposed to obstruction on principle, but would approve of it on certain occasions and in certain circumstances. He is wrong, however, in supposing that the Liberal party as a whole holds a different view of obstruction as parliamentary strategy. Speaking for myself I have no hesitation in subscribing to his proposition. We may not agree as to the precise occasion or circumstance, but neither of us would be prepared to cast obstruction aside as a weapon in the constitutional struggle. Speaking broadly, a review of Swarajist practice may justify the observation that the men of that party are more often and more easily provoked to the use of obstruction than others. But it would be wrong to use the term "obstructionist" to describe the party as a whole. To wreck the Assembly and to bring the Montagu constitution to a standstill cannot be said any more to be the aim, immediate or remote, of the followers of Pandit Motilal Nehru. They object, however, to drop it from their professed creed and refuse to bring their theory into accord with their practice. As soon as they did, this, they would find that the main barrier between them and other sections in the Assembly had disappeared. It is this step that one would invite them to take in order to facilitate the coming together once more of the progressives in the country.

It is not merely to gratify the political student's desire for precision that this suggestion is seriously made. An important consequence would flow from the formal recognition that constitution wrecking was no part of the future programme. If the Central Legislature is to be kept functioning, it must be kept functioning for the maximum benefit of the people. This implies necessarily that the majority party should take a direct hand in the conduct of its work, to the extent that present constitution renders it possible. It is as unreasonable as impracticable to expect the large group in the Assembly to maintain in office and support loyally the members of smaller groups. However strange it may sound now, there is no real halting place between unqualified obstruction and the acceptance of office. My contention is that Swarajists have no longer any justification for declining the responsibility of office. What applies to the Central Legislature applies to the provincial legislatures as well. Certain conditions have been put forward in Bengal before Mr. Das would undertake to form a ministry and Mr. Fazlul Huq informs us that, in his judgment, they are alike feasible and reasonable. It is natural that elsewhere too the Governments should be required to meet the majority party half way in the interests of smooth and efficient administration. A frank and full discussion of this and allied subjects would seem to be the next big step to take to terminate a situation that is neither a deadlock nor a stalemate but causes an intolerable degree of clearly avoidable friction and misunderstanding.

SWARAJISTS AND OFFICE.

An objection has been taken to this straight-forward course which merits serious consideration. Is it not inconsistent and even self-stultifying, asks the conscientious Swarajist, to denounce diarchy and at the same time become responsible for its working? It would seem so, considered from an abstract view-point. Life is full of such incongruities and the work-a-day politician is more subject to them than a person in any other walk of life. The marriage law among Hindus is notoriously unjust and even inhuman in certain aspects. Still, we cannot postpone marrying till we have rendered it perfect. The conditions of public service in the lower ranks are not only harsh but positively injurious to self-respect. Neverthless we do not advise our nephews and sons to forswear Government employment. If criticism of the railway administration and of the operations of the Imperial Bank of India were held to involve as a logical consequence abstention from railway travel or dealings with the most important financial institution in the country, we should all forego as an impossible luxury that which we now regard as our inalienable right, namely, striving to improve continually the agencies of public utility. The fundamental mistake was to call the Government "Satanic" and understand the term in its literal sense. If you denouce anything as monstrous and wicked and pertaining to hell, you must keep aloof from it in every shape and form. No single word has been responsible for more crude political thought and action in the recent history of India. Nobody suggests that we should cease our endeavours to reform the constitution; but unless we are satisfied that it is better to be without a constitution than with this, that it is to say, unless we are convinced revolutionaries, and earnestly set about the business of destruction, we must be content to improve on the good till it becomes better and use existing powers to acquire more. Neither political nor ordinary ethics would impose such extraordinary self-denial on free citizens. Of course it is otherwise with an ascetic or saint who practises self-immolation.

I have been asked whether I am serious in asking the Swarajists to give up wrecking tactics and accept office. Could they do this and still be Swarajists? In the first place, if Swarajists must be Swarajists for ever and Liberals must be Liberals for ever and rigid non-co-operators must be rigid non-co-operators for ever, all talk of political reunion is idle. In the second place, what is asked of them is not a new policy but a restatement of it so as to accord with practice and a whole-hearted following out of the course they have already adopted. There are certain other points on which a settlement would also have to be made when we came to grips with the question, for example, the use of labourers and students in the political campaign and the Congress franchise. These, however, do not make a clear division of principle between the parties; the former is a question largely of temperament and natural sympathy, while the latter is an intrusion into politics recognised by most people as unjustifiable and apparently breaking down under the test of actuality. Propaganda in England remains; but it need not be laboured, once the point regarding the acceptance of office is made good. If even Labour politicians felt a difficulty in negotiating with members of a minority section in India, it is idle to expect a Conservative ministry to pay any attention to representations not preceding from one united party or from several parties that had arrived at a common understanding on material issues.

CONFERENCE OF MUSLIM LEGISLATORS.

M. L. C.'S APPEAL.

Mr. Syed Mobarak Ali, Member of the Legislative Council (Bihar and Orissa) has issued an appeal from Patna to all the Muslim Councillors and Ex-Councillors to gather together in a conference to formulate opinion to place before the respective Legislative Councils. In the course of the appeal he says that "the Government of Indiia has promised to provide special facilities for the discussion of the Muddiman Committee's report in the Simla Session of the Indian Legislature.

"There is no doubt that the various Legislative Bodies, in some form or other have already discussed the report, but that was at that time when most of us had to depend upon the reports published in the newspapers. The real time for advancing our well-considered opinion would be when its discussion comes up again. Therefore my proposal is to convene a conference of the Muslim Councillors and ex-Councillors some central place like Lucknow, during the first week of June, where we should sit together and discuss the matter threadbare all its bearing. This will enable us to formulate some opinion, which we shall be able to place with some confidence before our respective Legislative Councils.

The proposed Conference should be open to muslim Journalists too.

I may say that I am not particular about the time and place of the Conference, if the majority of the gentlemen concerned, select any other place or time.

SPORTING NEWS

BOXING AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, April 18.

Before a packed House in the Jubilee Hall and in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Justice, and Lt.-Col. Eglowes the finals of the Boxing Tournament of the Second Battalion Manchester Regiment concluded last night and His Excellency Sr William Keith distributed the prize at the close. In open welter-weights final, Barlaro beat Milandes both civilians and in the open middle weights final Col. Atkins of the south Staffordshire beat Barbaro (Civil). Besides these all bouts were amongst the regiment including a few of the South Staffordshire Regiments.—A. P.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

Four matches in the second round of the Beighton Hockey Tournament were played this afternoon. The following are the results:—

Jamshedpur drew with the Police at two goals all; Jamshedpur Electricals beat Cadettes by one goal to nil; the Town beat Eastern Frontier Rifles by two goals to one and Lilooah beat Lisieux Kharagpur by two goals to one.—A. P.

BEIGHTON HOCKEY.

Calcutta, April 17.

Three more matches were played this afternoon in connection with Bighton results:—

Xaverians beat Port Commissioners by 2 goals to 1; Calcutta beat Dogras by 3 goals to 1 and Lilooah and Lisieux (Kharagpur) drew (0-0).—A. P.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Harlequins twenty-four, Headingley eight; Bath three, Briston five; Birkenhead Park five, Leicester eleven; Devonport Services six, Gloucester eight; Northampton forty-three, Old Alleynians eight; Cardiff thirteen, Swansea nine; Manelly seventeen, Penarth three; Neath eight, Newport twenty-one; Cross Keys twenty, New Bridge three, and Coventry twenty-two, Old Edwardians ten.

The match between Abertillery and Birmingham was not played.

In the Midland cup final Moseley beat Birmingham by fourteen points to three at Birmingham.—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBAN HANDICAP.

LONDON, April 18.

The following is the betting on the City and Suburban Handicap: Six to one against Tapin, eight to one against Cockpit, ten to one against Baton Rouge and Verdict, hundred to nine against Evander (all taken and offered) hundred to eight against Parth (offered).—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, April 18.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League today:—

First Division:—Arsenal five, Burnley nil; Aston Villa one, Preston nil; Blackburn one, Sunderland one; Bury one, Birmingham four; Huddersfield nil, Cardiff nil; Liverpool one, Tottenham nil; Manchester City four, Leeds two; Newcastle nil, Bolton one; Nottingham Forest nil, West Bromwich one; Sheffield United two, Notts County nil, and Westham four, Everton one.

Second Division:—Barnsley one, Southampton one; Blackpool three, Coventry one; Bradford City nil, Manchester United one, Derby one, Stoke two; Fulham nil, Clapton Orient two; Hull one, Oldham nil; Middlesborough one, Chelsea one; Portsmouth one, Sheffield Wednesday one; Port Vale four, Stockport one; South Shields one, Leicester one, and Wolverhampton three, Crystal Palace one.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol Rovers nil, Gillingham nil; Charlton five Aberdare one; Exeter two, Bournsmouth one; Merthyr two, Bristol City three; Newport one, Luton one; Northampton one, Norwich one; Queen's Park Rangers one, Swindon nil; Reading nil, Plymouth nil; Southend nil, Millwall one; Swansea nil, Brighton one and Watford nil, Brontford three.

Third Division (Northern Section).—Ashington one, Bradford nil; Barrow three, Rotherham one; Crewe three, Grimsby one; Doncaster two, Rochdale one; Durham nil, Hartlepools one; Lincoln three, Chesterfield one; Nelson two, Wrexham four; Southport one, Darlington nil; Tranmere two, Accrington one; Walsall nil, Halifax two and Wigan nil, New Brighton one.

Scottish League:—Airdrieonians two, Hibernians nil; Celtic one, Queen's Park one; Hearts one, Dundee nil; Morton two, Raith three; Motherwell one, Rangers one; Partick one, St. Mirren three and Third Lanark four, Falkirk nil.

The match between Kilmarnock and St. Johnstone was not played.—Reuter.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

WALES VS IRELAND.

LONDON, April 18.

In the Association football international played at Wrexham Wales drew with Ireland, the score being nil all.

The Association Football International between Wales and Ireland was played at Wrexham before 8,000 spectators. The ground was in perfect order and the weather which was fine at the start became cloudy as the game progressed. The Welshmen had rather the better of the play in the first half when both goals had some narrow escapes. The Irishmen occasionally attacked, but the Welsh halves did not give them much hope. The Welsh wings worked well together and frequently threatened danger but the Irishmen defended doggedly. The game in the concluding few minutes was very exciting, the Welshmen attacking vigorously. They, however, missed scoring on three occasions and the match ended in a goalless draw.—Reuter.

BRITISH COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, April 18.

At Torquay the British covered courts championships finals resulted as follows:—

Gentlemen's singles.—P. Spence beat D. Kingsley 6/1, 6/4, 9/7.

Gentlemen's doubles.—Captain Barclay and Kingsley beat H. Lester and J. Van Allan 1/6, 5/7, 7/5, 6/2, 6/3.

Mixed doubles:—Spence and Miss Colyer beat J. Lezard and Miss J. Fry 3/6, 6/5, 6/4.

Ladies singles.—Miss Ryan beat Miss Fry 6/2, 6/2.

Ladies' doubles.—Miss Ryan and Miss Colyer beat Miss P. Radcliffe and N Radcliffe-Platt 6/1, 6/3.—Reuter.

BOXING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 18.

At the Empire Theatre to-night Gunner Melvin and Milton Kubes drew over fifteen rounds at Catchweights. Kubes weighed 10 stones 12½ lbs. and Melvin 12 stones and 1 lb. Among the preliminary bouts considerable interest was attached to a fight in which Bengali, B. D. Chatterjee of Mohan Bagan made his first appearance in the ring, beating Bert Thomas on points.—A. P.

BRITISH PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

LONDON, April 18.

There are only two competitors for the British Professional Billiards Championship at Borroughes Hall in the match of 16,000 up. The following are half-way scores:—

Newman (Holder) 8,002; Reece 6,677.—Reuter's Special.

In the Amateur Cup Final at Millwall Calpton beat Southhall by two goals to one —Reuter.

Members of the M.C.C. team arrived Marseilles from Australia on Friday. They were delayed owing to bad weather in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

KHADDAR HAWKING IN MADRAS.

A REVIEW.

MADRAS, April 18.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has issued the following statement on the conclusion of his tour in Madras.

At the instance of Mahatma Gandhi khadi hawking was done in the Madras city and at Palghat, Trichur and Cochin between the 23rd ultimo and the 14th instant. Orders secured for Madras amount to Rs. 22,500 and for Malabar Rs. 9,000. The response of lawyers, merchants, teachers and princes was encouraging. That of Marwaris and Muslims was growing, whilst the co-operation of Gujeratis was simply excellent. So far, I am sorry to say the local Madrasee shop-owners have simply evaded us, the solitary exception being that of Mr. Ummidi Ramiah Chetty, the well-known jeweller of China Bazar Road who purchased khadi worth Rs. 1,000 for his staff. Amongst merchants Messrs. Shaik Meera Saheb, Manilal Dhanji Abdul Hakim Saheb and Navajivan Stores have placed order for Rs. 2,001, 1,501, 501 and 501 respectively, and they have promised to buy more later on. My best thanks are due to Sriman S. Srinivasa Iyengar, C. Rajagopalachariar, K. Bhashyam, V. Ramdas and Manilal Dhanji of Madras and Krishnaswami Iyer of Palghat, Sebastian of Trichur and Dwarakadas Morarji of Cochin and to the press of Madras. The assistance of Shah Devji Moolji and Bhai Shantidas of Nagji Purshottam and Co., was really invaluable. They took me round for six days neglecting their work. The work of the Gujerati volunteers particularly of the brothers Chunilal and Chaturbhuj in getting details of orders has been really helpful. So also the work of Mr. P. S. S. Iyer, C. Doraikannu Mudaliar and Shantilal. Mr. K. Bhashyam's co-operation in storage and distribution of goods is most welcome.

Little is done in Mount Road, Royapuram, Broadway and labour localities for want of real workers. Much remains to be done in Triplicane. Dr. Kamat has promised his co-operation when I call again. There is considerable scope for khaddar work in Madras and Malabar. The Tamil Nadu Khaddar Depot should be given publicity by advertisements, window-cases, references in public meetings and by handbills.

There are great potentialities of the Tirupur khaddar production as Tirupur is a great cotton centre, and if the Khaddar Board secures the co-operation of cotton merchants in Tirupur and of cloth dealers in Madras, and handles unginned cotton they will be able to cheapen the cost of khadi, produce different varieties and effect far greater sales.—Free Press of India.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 18.

Sir William and Lady Manning have arrived at Liverpool.—Reuter.

Sir Everard Hambro, banker, left £2,323,000.—Reuter.

The Duke and the Duches of York travelled on the 'Maloja' from Port Said on the completion of their visit to East Africa.—

MILL STRIKE AGAIN.

SEQUEL TO DEMAND FOR REINSTATEMENT.

Fifty men of the Ruby Mill, situated at Dadar, struck work yesterday. The trouble seems to have originated on the dismissal of a head jobber whose reinstatement the men wanted. They approached the management to that end, but their demand was rejected. The men therefore struck work.

BOMBAY TELUGUS.

MATEKNITY HOME AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL.

An urgent meeting of the members of the Telugu community of Bombay was held at the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura Bazar Road, on Thursday the 9th instant for the purpose of considering clause 14 of the Will of the late Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram and the best way of giving effect to the deceased donor's intentions so as to be most beneficial to the community. Among those present were Mr. Sayaji Nagooji J. P., (President of the Telugu community of Bombay) and Messrs. Venkanna Ellappa Balaram, S. S. Persha, S. L. Silam, S. B. Awar (High Court Vakil), Narayan Rajanna, Rr. V. N. Bhoosrut, Mr. Laxman Venkuji and others.

Mr. Sayaji Nagooji presided. Mr. V. S. Alconde, one of the relators in High Court Suit No. 4421 of 1923 read the notice convening the meeting. Mr. Persha then read out and explained clause 14 of the will of the deceased Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram and also a letter addressed by Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, offering the residuary estate of the late Rao Bahadur amounting to about four lakhs of rupees for founding a separate hospital or for attaching a separate block bearing the distinct name of the donor to any one of the existing hospitals or to anyone of the new hospitals that may be erected by the Government. Mr. Persha also explained the reply of the Government dated the 20th October, 1924, accepting the offer and stating that the endowment would be utilised in connection with the scheme for the expansion of the J. J. Hospital, by building a new ward to be named after the late Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, and which would be mainly devoted to Hindus, subject however to the reservation that patients of other communities may be admitted to the ward if occasion arose at the discretion of the Medical Officer in charge.

RESOLUTIONS.

Three resolutions were unanimously passed by the meeting.

The first resolution was to the effect that for the use of the Telugu community of Bombay with a population of 15,000, residing for the most part in Kamatipura, the establishment of a Maternity Home and Surgical Hospital suitable for women and children would meet one of the most pressing needs of the community.

The second resolution urged that such Hospital should be located at the Bai Gowribai Ellappa Balaram Municipal Dispensary building at Kamatipura Bazar Road, belonging to the estate of the deceased.

The third resolution urged that all the circumstances should be placed before the Advocate-General of Bombay and that he should be requested to supply the funds belonging to the estate of the deceased who was himself a prominent member of the community, for the purpose of founding and maintaining the hospital.

The fourth resolution authorised the Chairman to forward the resolutions to the Honourable the Advocate-General with a request that he be pleased to undertake an inspection of the said Bai Gowribai Municipal Dispensary building.

The last resolution appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Sayaji Nagooji, J. P., (Chairman of the Meeting), Rao Saheb Manaji Rajooji, and Messrs. S. R. Jilkar, M. N. Khandre, S. L. Silam, and S. S. Persha, to see that the above resolutions were carried into effect.

With a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

MYSORE COUNCIL.

BANGALORE, April 18.

At the Mysore Legislative Council meeting to-day only one important non-official resolution was passed all other resolutions having been withdrawn. The resolution accepted was moved by Mr. Sylvestor Pais, Indian Christian representative, and was to the effect that as the postal and Telegraph facilities in the State were not adequate the Council requested Government to start a programme of expansion so that every village with a population of 400 and upwards should have a sub-post office and every subtaluq headquarters should be connected by telegraph.—A. P.

HEAVY STORM IN GARHWAL.

LUCKNOW, April 18.

A heavy storm passed over a considerable portion of the Garhwal District on the night of the 11th-12th April causing great damage to houses. Several huge trees were felled to the ground and telegraph lines were blocked for days together at several places. No loss of life is hitherto reported.—A. P.

DIR STATE DISPUTE.

Peshawar, April 17.

The Hon. Mr. Bolton, Chief Commissioner, during the Easter Holidays visited Malakhand where local politics have lately been causing some anxiety to the new ruler of Dir State. During his stay the Chief Commissioner granted interviews to Shahjahan Khan and Alam Zeb Khan, the elder son of the Nawab of Dir and to some leading Khans of Dir.—A. P.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

EFFORTS AT PREVENTION.

A general meeting of the Society for the Preventition of Cruelty to Animals was held on Friday, for the adoption of the Report of the Society for the year 1923, Sir Dinshow Petit presiding.

Sir Dinshaw in moving the adoption of the Report made a feeling reference to the death of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, one of their most active members whose loss to the Society it was difficult to fill up. He then touched on the chief points in the Report and concluded by expressing his satisfaction and congratulating the Society in getting such a distinguished lady as Lady Macleod on their Executive Committee. He hoped he was voicing the opinion of the members present that the Society was all the richer for the advice and help of Lady Macleod.

Mr. Ramakant Malaviya in seconding the adoption of the Report said that though the work of the Society had been fairly done he wished that Society should not only aim at convictions and fines, but should try to create effective and sufficient public opinion against the cruelty of animals. As a Hindu and as a Brahmin much as he would desire to see the complete prohibition of the slaughter of animals, he would not expect the Society to go to that length. But he thought steps must be taken to see that if slaughter of animals was to continue it should be done in a humane manner. They should also see that the painful practice of carrying birds and fowls from the market be also put an end to.

The Report along with the audited statements of accounts when put to the vote was adopted.

A Committee consisting of the following persons was appointed as the Executive Body.

Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., (President), Messrs. Goverdhandas Goculdas Teizpal, Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart, Messrs. Munmohundas Ramji, Ghellabhai Hansraj, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Messrs. Ratansi D. Morarji, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Madhavjee Damodher Thackersey, Hoosseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Hiralal D. Nanavati, Lady Macleod, (Members), and Mr. D. M. Colah, (Secretary and Treasurers).

Lady Macleod then moved a vote of thanks on behalf of the Society to the Cotton and Grain Merchants and to Millowners and Agents for their very liberal contribution towards to support of the Hospital, for Animals.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

The Report for the year 1923 stated that during the year under Report, 10,053 prosecutions were instituted and convictions obtained as against 10,131 in the year 1922 showing a decrease of 78 cases. Cases warned and discharged by the Honorary Magistrates numbered 546.

During the period under Report there were 43 Agents employed by the Society. This was the only agency through which the Society was able to prosecute offenders. These Agents were all retired mutiary pensioners.

In the four dispensaries maintained by the Society in the Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Dork, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar 10,277 animals were treated free of charge by their Veterinary Inspectors. Of these 6,758 cases were brought by the Agents of the Society and 3,549 cases by the Police.

FINANCE.

The income of the Society during the period under Report was Rs. 34,140 while the expenditure was Rs. 41,349-7-10, showing a deficit of Rs. 7,209-7-10. During the last 28 years the Government of India on the recommendation of the Government of Pombay used to grant to the Society the full amount of fines levied in cruelty cases under Section 6 of Act XI of 1890 through the intervention of their Agents. This had been altered and now the Bombay Government has converted this into a grant-in-aid and had suddenly reduced the amount to Rs. 24,960.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE.

The annual gathering of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, was held on Saturday at the Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya Hall, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

The report stated that the League had given medical relief to about 3,500 patients yearly, for the last 12 years of its existence. Last year some 3,401 patients were treated, of whom 1,463 were males, 870 females and the remaining were children. Dr. Rayaker was all along in charge of the dispensary. The income by way of subscriptions was Rs. 970 and Rs. 798 were paid from the general funds of the Social Service League to make up the deficit. The conveyance charges paid to the Doctor came to Rs. 575; the printing of the annual report and the cost of the gathering cost Rs. 405; printing and postages come to Rs. 130; Chemists bills Rs. 71 and establishment and office expenses to Rs. 587. Thus Rs. 1,768 were spent last year.

Sir Ibrahim said he was always glad to hear of the formation of such institutions by the banding together of certain number of gentlemen in the city for doing beneficit work for the suffering humanity. It was not for him to discuss the values of diffierent systems of medicines, and no system which could not afford relief to the suffering could meet with such success as homeopathy had attained. It was always good to have competition systems of medicines. He thought the daily attendance of people was too small in such a city as Bombay where there was so much suffering. The object of the Committee must be to give the greatest possible relief to the sick people, and the speaker thought that one hour for which the dispensary was open was not enough for the purpose. He thanked the active honorary workers of the institution.

HINDI IN MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION TO CHILDREN.

The Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Hindi Students of the Bombay Municipal Schools came off on Sunday evening in the Marwardi Vidyalaya. The ceremony was held under the auspices of the Marwari Samellan, Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal presiding. There was a large gathering of school children and persons interested in the promotion of Hindi prominent among whom were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. S. K. Bole and Prof. Lalla. There was a crowded programme of Hindi songs, dialogues and speeches, in which the Gujrati and Deccani School children acquitted themselves creditably.

The proceedings commenced with a prayer and a welcome song after which the President gave away the prizes to the successful students.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal thanked the organisers of the ceremony for arking him to preside on the occasion. Prize Distribution ceremonies as a rule had nothing unusual in themselves but this was a unique occasion in more respects than one. They had met that evening to give away prizes on behalf of the Marwari Samellan to those school children whose mother tongue was not Hindi but who had taken to the study of Hindu in the Municipal Schools. It was really a matter of gratification to him to see the Gujrati and Deccani boys and girls wielding the Hindi language with mastery and fluency as they had seen that evening. The importance of Hindi in the reawakening of their national life was too well known and he did not propose to dwell on it at too great a length. There were no opinions about the need of a common national language for the whole of India and no language had a better claim to be the *Lingua franca* of India than Hindi. Hindi was understood and spoken throughout India, it was easy to learn and its grammar and syntax were similiar to many of the vernaculars of India. It was a matter of satisfaction and pride to him to see the fine performance of so many non-Hindi girls and boys that evening and he congratulated the Bombay Municipality for making a beginning in the spread of Hindi language in Bombay. Much work had yet to be done. Bombay which claimed to have 15 per cent. Hindi speaking population had no Municipal Hindi School and it was a matter which the Municipality would do well to give its attention.

In conclusion Raja Bahadur Govindlal congratulated both the teachers and the children for the brilliant results and hoped that they would continue the study of Hindi and try to spread it amongst their friends and acquintances.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was then asked to address the gathering. As she was indisposed she did not make a long speech beyond congratulating the children in a few select words, and exhorted them to work for the propagation of Hindi which was a subject dear to the heart of the Mahatma.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the gathering terminated.

A CHARITY CONCERT.

An enjoyable and interesting programme of variety entertainments was presented at the St. Xavier's College on Saturday night in aid of the Female Benevolent and Industrial Home. His Excellency Dr. Amaden Da Silva, Consul-General for Portugal in British India was to preside on the occasion but was unavoidably prevented from attending the function. Rev. Father Duhr S. J. Principal of the St. Xavier's College, therefore occupied the chair.

The organisers of the Charity Concert Mrs. Edilda Franz, Mrs. Mary Frank and Mrs. Ubaldina Fernandez seemed to have spared no pains to get together a number of local talen to make the concert a success. The amateurs acquitted themselves creditably specially the performance of string quartette and the operetta which deserve a special mention.

Dr. Jos Alban De Souza thanked the amateurs, especially the Hon. Secretaries Mrs. Edilda Franz, Mrs. Mary Frank and Mrs. U. Fernandez Mr. D. J. Pereira and Mr. A. Gomes for the great efforts they had done to see to the successful termination of the concert and also Principal Duhr for placing the College Hall at their disposal.

PATHE CINEMA.

THE WAY OF A MAN.

There is a wonderful treat in store for every cinema follower who goes to the Pathe Cinema this week and sees "The Way of a Man." The picture comes up to all expectations, in fact there are a number of scenes that are most thrilling.

"The Way of a Man" a screen translation of Emerson Hough's novel is a virile, dramatic story, throbbing with the indomitable spirit of the hardy pioneers of the early West and aglow with all the rugged vigor and colour of its great open plains. It is vibrant with the perils and hardships that beset the pioneers in their hazardous advance across the great desert wastes of the little-known regions west of the Mississippi.

All the stirring scenes with the Red Indians are shown in a most realistic manner and the climax is worked up thrillingly as the renegade gang who raid the gold camp are successfully dispersed.

CONVICTED OF WASTING WATER.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Sixth Presidency Magistrate, one Shaikh Adam Shaikh Ahmed was charged by Mr. E. B. Kantak, Superintendent, Water Works with deliberately wasting water in an eating house at Ripon Road, owned by Mr. Haji Gulam Azam.

The evidence showed that the accused indulged in wasting water from March 6, 1925, to April 7, 1925.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr.	Dep.
	H.M.	H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	1 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	5 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	9 30

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s. s. 'Assova via Dhanushkodi and Ctlombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 21st instant.

The P. & O. mail steamer "Narkunda" arrived London on Thursday the 16th instant.

B. P. W. C. 'AT HOME'

"The Bombay Presidency Women's Council monthly At Home will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday (23rd April) at 5 p.m., Mrs. Flanders will speak on 'Travel'. No separate notice will be sent to members.

MONDAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A selleet programme of music will be broadcasted by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. Call sign 2 FV. Wave length 387 metres.

BOMBAY DELHI TRUNK TELEPHONE.

The working hours of the Bombay Delhi Trunk Telephone Service, are extended to 7 to 21 hours—daily with effect from the 19th instant.

S. I. FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Fund will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, at 6.30 P.M. to-morrow.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION.

An Election Competition of the students from the Mandvi Kolwada Night School, conducted by the Social Service League Bombay, has been arranged at the premises of the Madhao Rao Rokde Free Municipal School (Mandvi) to-morrow (Tuesday) at 8 P.M.

MUNI SHREE MOHANLAL JAYANTI.

Under the auspices of Muni Shree Mohanlal Jain Central Library and Sanskrit Pathashala, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 P. M. (B. T.) to celebrate Muni Shree Mohanlal Jayanti in Mangrole Jain Sabha hall. Mr. Mohanlal Bhagwandas Javeri, Solicitor will preside.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A POLICE CONSTABLE.

Police constable No. 2117/B was on patrol duty near Masjid Bunder on Friday at 8 a.m. when he noticed one Rawan Fatle swinging a sling with a stone in it. On some of the passers-by complaining to him, the police constable remonstrated with Rawan who, however, became violent and assaulted him with a stick. He then bit him on the head but was arrested with the help of two other constables who came to his rescue. The police constable was removed to the G. T. Hospital. After being treated, he was allowed to go.

Rawan Fatle will be put up before a Magistrate.

PARSI LEKHAK MANDAL.

The annual general meeting of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writer's Association) will be held to-day (Monday) at the office of Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhai and Billimoria Solicitors, Motilal Mansion, 14 Hummum Street, Fort, at 6-15 P.M. (S. T.), to receive and adopt the annual report, to appoint the Managing Committee for the current year, and to transact such other business as may be brought forward by the President.

A CASE OF DROWNING.

The body of an unknown Hindu was found floating in a well near the Worli Fort on Saturday morning. This was noticed by a fisherman Antona Sonwar who informed the police. The body was taken out of the well by the police before a Panch. The deceased had a langoti and sacred thread upon his person. The body was removed to the morgue where an inquest was held on Sunday.

A verdict of death by drowning probably due to accident while having a bath was recorded.

A MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.

An inquest was held on Sunday touching the death of Gopal Sakharam (35) a Hindu, residing at Bania's Chawl, Government House Gate Road, Parel.

Jankibai, the wife of the deceased deposed that 18 days ago they went to live in Bania's chawl. One Ramchander who worked in the same mill as her husband was their neighbour in the chawl. Last Thursday her husband and Ramchander left together in the morning for the mill. At about 9 a.m. she was informed that both her husband and Ramchander had been assaulted. She then informed this news to her sister's husband who told her in the evening that her husband was taken to hospital and that he was in a serious condition. She went to the hospital but her husband was unable to speak with her. He died in the hospital on Saturday night.

When the deceased was admitted to the Hospital he had a contused wound of the right frontal bone and several wounds on the head. In the opinion of the Surgeon death was due to depressed fracture of the right temporal, a piece of bone pressing the brain.

To the Coroner, the Surgeon said the wounds could have been caused by a blunt weapon such as a stone or stick used rather violently.

As police inquiries were incomplete, the inquest was adjourned.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The total approximate gross earnings of all state railways for the last ten days ending 31st March 1925 amounted to Rs. 320 crores or Rs. 14 lakhs more than the figures for the corresponding period of 1923-24.

A handsome donation of Rs. 60,000 has been given in aid of Leprosy Relief by His Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior to the Indian Council of the Leprosy Relief Association, of which he is the Vice President.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council of C. P. has conveyed his sympathy to the widow of Col. Black, Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, who died on his voyage to England on 27th March last.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1925.

AN OBSOLETE SYSTEM.

Even a blind man can see that the cotton textile industry of Bombay is not merely passing through a period of depression, but it is steadily being strangled. We have on previous occasions shown what part the Government policy has played in stifling the growth of this industry. There will be doubtless shrewd persons, who will point out that the increases in freight, which raise the price both of cotton and of coal, in municipal rates, terminal tax, water charges and the port trust dues have also been factors in raising the cost of cloth. The enhanced import duty payable on the stores has been rightly regarded as an objectionable burden on the poor, because it is paid for by the users of the cloth. It is a charge which the Lancashire cotton industry has not to pay but which, over and above the freight and insurance charges, the Indian mills are made to pay. The whole episode of the excise duty is a scandal, because it has not been realised that when an industry has lost all its reserves and when it is making a loss, the continued imposition of the excise duty on its products is nothing but a capital levy, against which the populations of the United Kingdom and France are offering the greatest resistance. In this way not only has no protection been given by the State to the textile industry, but Government have also actually refused to give it a fair chance. We have thought it necessary to preface the suggestions for a much-needed reform in the system of management by a summary of the legitimate complaints, which the textile industry has to make against the Government of the country, but we are convinced that, if ultimate total destruction is to be avoided, the reform, which is not less urgent, is one which will take out of the inefficient hands of family corporations of managing agents the actual control of enterprises that demand experience personality and a capacity for hard work. The justification of the system of managing agents, which is usually given, is that the managing agents are financing the companies. To this aspect of the question we propose to revert on another occasion.

effect the loans, if any, which managing agents have directly given to the mills, have not been such as could not be secured from banks. We know of more than one case in which the managing agents have not only been found incompetent but also corrupt. The fact that the corruption is disguised under the garb of custom does not mitigate the evil from the point of view of the shareholders. Many managing agents have been known to pocket insurance rebates, which are given by the insurance companies, both direct on policy and indirectly by calling a firm their agents or sub-agents. Similar irregularities have been known to exist in regard to the commissions payable by mills for the sale of yarn and the sale of cloth, out of which some managing agents in broad daylight recover as much as ten annas in the rupee. In the same way in respect of the brokerage payable for the purchase of cotton some firms charge the mills fully and pay the actual brokers a fraction and regard the balance as the legitimate reward for managing the mill. In contracts of carting and muccadamage the same story is repeated and several firms have been known to be interested in stores supplying companies, or actually taking commissions from merchants supplying different kinds of stores. The larger evil is also prevalent of firms speculating in cotton on their own account as well as doing hedging transactions on behalf of the mill, transferring to the mill account transactions, which, after a little lapse of time, appear to have been unwise. In the matter of employment the relationship of the mill agent constitutes the principal qualification, particularly where the individual happens to be a nephew or a brother-in-law.

We do not suggest that in every firm of mill agents in Bombay all the evil practices mentioned above are prevalent; but it will be impossible to find a single case in Bombay where one or the other of the evils enumerated above cannot be discovered. Managing agencies have been hawked about, mortgaged and sold as if they were privileges instead of being recognised as responsibilities. The previous promise for the grant of one concession or another in respect of brokerage or the like has been utilised to get control of mills in a weak position. Whatever may have been the merits of the original pioneers who started mills in Bombay, in the second and, in most cases, in the third generation now in this city inefficiency is writ large on the management of almost every firm of mill agents. The application of the hereditary principle in the control of industry has been carried to an extreme, which must bring serious consequences in its wake. Any man associated with the army would faint if he were told that the little son of the general was going to succeed in command the man who shouldered the responsibility at the top. The principle of hereditary monarchy has already been shaken to its very root throughout the world and the evils of hereditary priest-hood have been the cause of more than one revolution in different countries. But where the matter affects the well-being of a nation, the incentive to saving and the lives and the wage-earning capacity of several hundred thousand men, it is preposterous that conditions, which have already proved so damaging, should be allowed to continue. We are not suggesting a wholesale destruction of vested rights, but we think it is high time that the shareholders, who have put their money into the textile industry and who must see unless they are absolutely blind that all this capital and organization are crumbling to pieces, did a little thinking and tried to see to what extent and in what manner efficient management of textile factories could be secured either by the abolition of the system of managing agents or by some radical modifications of it. The ignorance of the investing classes has been responsible for managing agents getting contracts which are such as to secure them a permanent tenure, from which they could be dislodged only after rank dishonesty has been proved. The fact that there has not been a single test case to dispute such tenure is in itself a proof of the supine and sluggish habits of thought of the investor and of the attenuated condition of public opinion.

The full reactions of this vicious system described above have never been stated in cold print before, but we have reached in Bombay a state of things, which should be a disgrace to the commercial morality of any city. The weakness, inefficiency and neglect at the top give an opportunity for irregular practices and corruption amongst the staff, and this opportunity is widely utilised. While it is a matter of common knowledge that in the superior and subordinate staff of the mills, there is a good deal of backsliding, favouritism and bribery, we have not known of any serious attempts by the managing agents to bring the delinquents to book. Among those who are either selling to mills stores coal or any other material, or who are buying from the mills any articles, it is a well-established principle to assume that, provided they do it quietly and know how to do it, they could get behind all forms, all rules of tendering and every other device calculated to prevent collusive transactions. In fact it has now been proved that it is impossible to do any kind of business with the mills except on the clear understanding that certain parties have to be satisfied. Those are the parties who have the discretion and they are being paid to use the discretion for the good of the mills, but they are deliberately abusing the privilege by turning it into coin. A ghastly network of inefficiency and corruption has thus grown up round the textile industry and has made it unable to stand on its legs in a period of stress, and still people wonder how Japan, who takes cotton from this country, can supply cloth cheaper than mills buying cotton on the spot and selling their cloth here. This weak position of the textile industry not only makes for internal chaos, but is reflected in the absence of corporate efforts on the part of millowners either to safeguard or advance their interests in foreign markets, or secure a strong position as against the association of insurance companies, who are over-charging for insurance, against the banks who would not lend to any joint-stock companies as such, and against the Government who have burdened this industry directly and indirectly in many ways. The personal lives of many of these hereditary stewards of the textile industry have alienated the sympathy of the rest of the country outside Bombay because of the association of waste with wealth and of a new order of snobbery, arising not through efficiency in work but through the weakness of empty life of pleasure on the western model. Unless the searchlight of public opinion is now directed on the internal affairs of the textile industry, and in particular on the evils of the hereditary control of the textile industry through the organization of managing agents, the catastrophe, which every one wishes to avoid and which may engulf not only the fair name of this City, but the very foundation of its prosperity, will soon overtake the industry.

THE RACIAL BAR.

In his last Budget, Sir Basil Blackett reduced, for the first time, the estimates of the Post and Telegraphs Department to a commercial basis. For miscellaneous services done to other departments, he claimed a credit of Rs. 25 lakhs; as interest on the block capital value of its assets he provided Rs. 66 lakhs; depreciation of assets he put at Rs. 32 lakhs a year; he increased the pension liability of the current year to Rs. 50 lakhs. As a result of these adjustments, the department is proved to be working at a loss which he hopes to recover by additional charges like that involved in the raising of press-receipts. That upon a commercialised basis the department is incurring a loss is admitted by the Posts and Telegraphs Committee who have now presented their report. To the man-in-the-street, there is a heavy scale of tariff to meet in his relations with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The quarter-anna card is extinct, while the cost of a private telegram is high at one anna per word. Lord Curzon strongly held that the Department should not put too much stress upon the commercial results of its working since it was an agency which fulfilled certain educative functions for the public. The principle of commercial accountancy however dominates the field. The Posts and Telegraphs Department Committee was asked to discover ways of economy without examining questions entailing any general revision of pay. The restriction materially reduces the value of the Report submitted by the Committee. Nevertheless within the limits imposed, the Committee has proposed a reduction of Rs. 21 lakhs per year. If the suggestion is accepted, the Department will not have any plausible ground for the raising of the charge now borne by the press-messages. With Rs. 21 lakhs saved, the alleged losses in the working of the Department is completely wiped out, but it is possible to add to the savings "by the adoption of the Committee's further recommendations to which however not even approximate figures can readily be attached." In illustration of this second category of reforms the Committee outlines four changes calculated to extend the specific economy of Rs. 21 lakhs. They are (1) a revision of the cadre of superintendents of post offices on the basis of a review of their territorial charges; (2) the further replacement of departmental telegraph offices by combined offices; (3) a revision of staff on the basis of the [illegible] of output by telegraphists; (4) a revision of the conditions which at present make for an excessive absenteeism as a result of which the department bears heavy charges for staff which produce no results. While there is waste on the one side and leakage on the other, it is astonishing that the Department should seek to manipulate the tariff against the press. If the suggestions of the Committee are accepted in addition to the specific retrenchment of Rs. 21 lakhs, the Department should be able to reconsider the scandalous impost charged on the poor man's post-card.

The Committee could have extended its usefulness if it had courage enough to tackle the invidious distinction between general service signallers and station service signallers. The real basis of the distinction is not one of merit but of half-baked racialism. The general service is on the whole manned by Anglo-Indians and when in 1920 a Committee approached the question Mr. Barton and Colonel Gidney ordered it to keep off the grass. Consideration of levelling is always supposed to be "premature"; the time is not "ripe." The general service man is employed on a scale of Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 plus house-allowance; the poor Indian who is left in the local grade has a scale of Rs 60 to Rs. 150; that is, horizon's utter sum. Why this artificial difference? The excuse that the general service man is an All-India character is a tattered rag. With the growth of education, it is entirely bereft of all meaning. A local service is less expensive than the general service and the distinctive obligations of the general service are nominal. Is there any difference on the score of quality? The Committee remarks honestly: "As the training and the qualifications demanded by the Department from a general service and a station service signaller are *precisely* similar, there can be no question as to the relative efficiency of the two services for discharging the signalling duties of the Department." They do the same work and are differently treated on the dhoti-and-pants principle whereon rests the noble edifice of British justice and efficiency. The Committee has tinkered with the problem to the pleasure of the Government. As regards the actual economies suggested by the Government we see the first fruits in the raising of the telegraph-tariff.

Notes of the Day.

Towards Settlement?

According to the Amritsar correspondent of the Associated Press, the vernacular papers of the Punjab, and particularly of Amritsar, seem to be jubiliant over the fact that a Gurdwara Bill, which aims at an amicable settlement of the Sikh Gurdwara problem, is to be moved in the forthcoming session of the local Legislative Council. Considering the claims that are made on behalf of the Bill the papers have every reason for their jubilation. For the Bill, which is a private one, is to be supported by the Sikh members of the Council and is to be moved by one who, according to the Akali, the organ of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, commands the confidence of the Sikh community; and, finally, the "Akali," itself expresses satisfaction at it. In fact, so far as the various sections of the Sikh community are concerned, there never was any real difficulty about agreement about a settlement. The obstacle to a satisfactory settlement has always been the policy of the Punjab Government which Lord Olivier, while in office, endorsed, and, when out of office, has condemned. It, therefore, remains to be seen if the Punjab Government accept the Bill and, as an earnest of their desire for an amicable settlement, release all Akali prisoners who have not been convicted of any violent crime and withdraw the case against Sirdar Mehtab Singh and other Akali leaders.

Mr. Pratt Sees Red.

Instead of quietly saying thanks and retiring from the High Court, Mr. Justice Pratt obliged the bar with a quasi-political discourse. The kernel of his parting message is this:—

"This Law stands on the one hand for the rights of the individual and on the other for the recognition of the State as clothed with the authority of the whole community. It is a safeguard on the one hand against tyranny and on the other against anarchy. Our constitution has developed so far that the danger of tyranny is past. But the other anarchy—is a very present and real danger. We are in a transition period in which the foundations of society are unsettled. At such a time it is our great profession that ought be the bulwark of society, the firm assurance that progress shall be orderly and that the authority of the State shall be respected."

Mr. Pratt is agitated at the spectre of anarchy which, it would seem, is a very present and real danger, and he says that the business of lawyers is to see that the authority of the State is respected. Mr. Jerome K. Jerome says somewhere that the best way to get the plot of a nightmare tragedy is to take a heavy lobster dinner and go to bed. In Mr. Pratt, the Gadarene spirit of the Civilian seems to have rioted for a moment; hence the quality of his speech and the confounding of justice with the prosecutor's notion of law and order. "Our constitution has developed so far that the danger of tyranny is past." We are afraid Mr. Pratt is a thinker who is very much in advance of the times, because we notice [illegible] irresponsibility and despotism. Law is the enemy of despotism, says Burke; in India it is the support. We wonder if Mr. Pratt has read the address of Mr. Hughes in England when he spoke on behalf of American lawyers invited by English barristers. There he said that they obeyed the law because it was made by them, and it is the duty of lawyers to resist false and super-imposed authority. Because a man is a lawyer he does not cease to be a patriot and that is why lawyers and even ecclesiastics defied the authority of the State at the time of the Stuarts; that is why a famous judge of Ireland looked at Coercion Laws and said: "I'd be damned if I turn hangman." To quote Cicero: Laus est facere quod decero, mon quod licet, i.e., it is praiseworthy to do what is right, not what is lawful.

N. W. Railway Strike.

The strike of 7,000 railwaymen at Lahore ought to warm up the understanding, if not the sympathy, of the N. W. R authorities. The press is being fed with official versions; and the Agent of the Railway was from the beginning inclined to underrate the crisis. On 14th April he issued a somewhat supercilious communique. He admitted that there was trouble at Rawalpindi and in order to localise it he recruited a number of black-legs. Now that the strike is spreading we may recall the words of the communique:—

"Men have been recruited in a fairly large number and sent to replace the absentees. Further recruitment is being organised on a larger basis and arrangements are being made to tap a wider field. The trouble is confined to illiterate Indian staff, generally those of engine-sheds at the stations named above and the workshops at Rawalpindi.

From the language of the Agent, it would seem that the men had no grievances and that the idea of conciliation never entered his head. At any rate what impressed him was the eruption of trouble exclusively among the "illiterate Indian staff." They were Indian, they lacked literacy: hence the trouble was insignificant. The rally of the North-Western Railway Employees' Union must open the eyes of the Agent. Railwaymen in Lahore are a well organised body and they have in the past defended the rights by the strike-weapon. Last week the Agent had an opportunity of doing a stitch in time. He missed it probably because he could not size up the enemy. It is for him to open overtures with capable leaders like Mr. Miller rather [illegible] point of view [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU)

The following is the first of a series of articles contributed by Pandit Motilal Nehru. As will be observed these articles have been prompted by the interview given by Mr. Jinnah to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" and published in its issue of the 13th April.

It is to be regretted that the Press of Upper India has shown a lamentable lack of the sense of appreciating the relative importance of persons and things. It has completely ignored the brilliant defence of the attitude of the Independent Party in the Assembly made by no less a person than the leader of the Party himself in the course of an interview to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle." I was deprived of the pleasure of reading it till after the Bombay and Madras papers were received in Allahabad and my attention was drawn to it by a telegram from Madras and a letter from Bombay. The controversy started by Mr. Rangachariar in his Bombay speech had left me cold. As a full account of the work of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly and the Provincial Councils was to be shortly published, I did not care to disturb my holiday and preferred to leave Mr. Rangachariar to the tender mercies of the Chief Whip of his own party. But the important pronouncement made by Mr. Jinnah cannot, for obvious reasons, be allowed to remain unnoticed until the report now under preparation can be issued. I owe it no less to him than to the pulic to present the other side of the shield without unnecessary delay. When Mr. Jinnah is "absolutely convinced about the propriety of the methods adopted and the political sagacity displayed by the Independents" and his trusted lieutenant has declared that "the Independent Party is a combination of the best characteristics of the Liberal and Swaraj Parties," it would almost seem that no power on earth could save either the Swarajists or the Liberals from being swept away before the rising tide of "statesmanship and broad national outlook" of the Independent Party. The most wonderful feature of this phenomenal rise is that all the "political sagacity, statesmanship and broad national outlook" behind it were suddenly developed within a few days, if not a few hours, towards the latter end of February last. It therefore becomes necessary to probe the depth of the great wave which threatens to submerge us and trace it to its source. A few plain and unvarnished facts will be of greater help to elucidate the true position of the parties than any number of wise saws and sayings borrowed from British constitutional history. No satisfactory results can, however, be obtained without traversing the entire field of activity since the commencement of the second Assembly in January 1924. I propose therefore to deal with the matter in parts as to make convenient reading. As it is desirable to come at once to the main point Mr. Jinnah has attempted to make, it will be necessary to deviate slightly from the logical order of sequence and leave matters not strictly germane to Mr. Jinnah's claim to "political sagacity" to be dealt with later.

Genesis of Nationalist Party.

At the commencement of the Delhi sessions of 1924 the only organised Party in the Assembly consisted of 43 Swarajists and their three Burmese associates who though not elected on the Swarajist ticket had come with a clear mandate to vote with Swarajists. The other elected members were either

(Continued on page 10).

"GREAT GERMANY."

CLAIM FOR RESURRECTION.

DR. MARX ON FRANCO-GERMAN UNDERSTANDING.

BERLIN, April 18.

Addressing an audience of 20,000 Dr. Marx, the Presidential candidate of the Republican bloc, said that Germany must make sacrifices in order to maintain peace on and secure the Western frontier nevertheless. Franco-German understanding was a valuable political aim, but the acceptance of the security pact as regards the West afforded all the more reason why Germany must remember the unnatural frontier conditions in the East and the social affinity binding them to Austria. Germany must again put forward the claim for a national union with Austria and the resurrection of a Great Germany.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE AT KANO.

MAGNIFICENT DURBAR.

KANO (Nigeria), April 17.

Despite a long railway journey the Prince of Wales played tennis in the evening and after dinner attended an openair dance which was a veritable fairyland illuminated by myriads of coloured lights under the star-sprinkled African sky. Though only 130 whites are residents of Kano, 500 whites attended the dance, most of them being officials in uniform from all parts of the Northern territory. The guests, included 25 European ladies who were charmingly dressed, 19 of whom travelled enormous distances. The Prince shook hand with all and danced practically every dance.—Reuter.

KANO, April 18.

Crowds were swarming towards Kano all through the night blowing horns and displaying enthusiasm destructive to sleep. Scenes in morning were amazing. Streams of plodding visitors were visible on all roads for miles resembling converging armies of ants. The Emirs had already congregated for a durbar. Most of them travelled hundreds of miles accompanied by hosts of retainers many of whom died of intense heat, disease and jungle accidents *en route*.

The durbar was held at eight in the morning. There was a wonderful display. It was a case of horses everywhere 20,000 being ranged in horse-shoe formation. British officers galloping here and there were completing the arrangements. The commotion was hushed on the arrival of the Prince of Wales, complete silence being the Causa token of respect. Then the band of the Nigerian Regiment crashed a stirring march which was followed by the rolling of hundreds of native drums. The Prince seated on the dais covered with a multi-coloured canopy captured in a fighting 70 years ago, watched the parade of the infantry and artillery, the latter carrying gunparts on their heads. Then the Emir's troopers charged with lances and swords drawn, halting spectacularly two feet from the Dais. The cavalry thereafter marched past, headed by bands playing ancient instruments, all clad in gorgeous uniforms. Concourse of spectators whose blood was fired by the continuous roll of exultant drums cheered tumultrously.

Numerous riders accoutred in the agelong uniform of crusaders or chainmail complete with visor added a bizarre touch to the dazzling scene. Outbursts of frenzied cheering rent the air as the dense columns filed past the dais to the accompaniment of deafening drums. Interspersed between files of cavalry at the walk appeared groups of dancers wildy grating and shouting in perfect types of devil-dancers. Every moment saw something fresh in the never-ending procession of brilliant all-red uniforms, golden bows and arrows, five-foot trumpets and plumed helmets. Finally the most magnificent body of Bornu cavalry with heads befeathered rode up waving cutlasses and swords accompanied by a special troop of mounted and beautifully caparisoned camels carrying enormous silk flags. The scene was staggering, with thousands of superb horsemen standing in stirrups shrieking, waving their swords and bouncing in their saddles. It was truly an orgy of colour. The parade closed with gallops past by the detachments. It was a fitting finish to the wondrous demonstration of loyalty never seen before and never to be seen again. The spectators were entranced.

RECEPTION OF EMIRS.

The reception of the Emirs then followed the latter squatting in a semi-circle fully 50 yards from the Prince to hear the address which was translated by an official interpreter standing near the Prince. The latter remarking that the Emirs were unable to hear at that distance motioned them to approach after which they squatted within a foot of the dais.— Reuter.

700 MILES JOURNEY.

KANOS (Nigeria) April 17.

With a burning wind blowing, the Prince of Wales arrived here this afternoon after 700 mile journey from Lagos by train. He had an enthusiastic reception all along the [illegible] day and night [illegible]

R. 33.

THOUSANDS GREET ARRIVAL.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON, April 17.

"Your efforts were splendid and redound to the credit of all". These words, telegraphed by the Air Vice-Marshal Sir John Salmond to Flight-Lieutenant Booth, reflect the feelings of the whole country towards the thirty year old hero, who piloted the crippled aircraft safely home after nearly thirty hours unofficial flight across the North Sea. Mrs. Booth had been at Pulham all through the night anxiously waiting for her husband. The vessel limped home with its nose badly damaged. Great rents were showing in envelope and bare steelwork was visible through the fabric. Throughout the anxious night the young wireless operator Keeley remained at his post on board the airship keeping her in touch with the land officials who were directing her movements. The graphic story of her grim struggle against the gale has been told in brief telegrams. The progress was necessarily slow as not all her five engines were used simultaneously in order to conserve the fuel supply. Thousands had gathered on the sea front at Lowestoft eagerly watching the approaching craft which passed over the town about one in the afternoon and reached Pulham at two. There further crowds of anxious watchers had congregated by every means of locomotion including in one case by air. Great cheers were raised when the craft was sighted. The work of manoeuvring the ship to Hanga occupied some 90 minutes. Faithful "Godetia" accompanied by the two Dutch destroyers followed the vessel until she made land.—Reuter's Special.

HOUSED SAFELY.

LONDON, April 17.

R.33 has been safely housed.—Reuter.

CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES.

LONDON, April 18.

Congratulatory telegrams are pouring in at Pulham, including those from the Air Chiefs of France, America, and Germany. —Reuter.

HOW IT WAS SAVED.

PROMPT ACTION OF LT. BOOTH.

LONDON, April 17.

The delighted relatives affectionately greeted the weary crew after they disembarked from R.33. They were taken to huts to be refreshed before retiring for their much-needed sleep. It was disclosed that the prompt action of Lt. Booth saved the airship, which would otherwise have been wrecked in the first few hours. Lt. Booth after the breakaway thoroughly examined the nose of the airship and found that number one gasbag was punctured and laced it with number two. The frame when thus deflated formed a new bulkhead and prevented damage from spreading. The crew felt severe cold at night, but looked extremely cheerful.—Reuter's Special.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN AIRSHIP HANDLING.

BOOTH DECLINES TO BE INTERVIEWED

LONDON, April 18.

When R. 33 got back it was found that it had fuel for only five more hours' flying. Flight-Lieutenant Booth declined to be interviewed on what is regarded as one of the greatest achievements in airship handling that had ever been executed. The wireless operator Keeley early discarded telephony for telegraphy because of the superior quickness for directional finding. They experienced one bad moment in the middle of the night when the airship nearly sank in water. All on board donned life jackets but the vessel was skilfully handled and lifted clear of water.—Reuter's Special.

THE PRESS TRIBUTE:

LONDON. April 18.

Papers resound with unqualiled satisfaction over the happy ending of R 33's adventure, and join in praising the superb airmanship the fine courage and endurance displayed by the crew. Many lessons are drawn from the incident, notably by the Under-Secretary for Air, who, interviewed, said that the unrehearsed flight had fully demonstrated that the cruising speed of future airships must be at least 70 miles an hour, so as to have a margin to combat a 65 milt gale. The ship could then make at least ten miles against the wind and thus proceed to the safe zone. A further lesson was the development of emergency landing grounds.

Another suggestion is the necessity for a greater perfection in mooring masts.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the safe emergence of R 33 carries with it a renewed sense of confidence in the future of airship, as offering a promise of new means of quick communication to the widely separated peoples of the British Empire.—Reuter's Special.

KING CONGRATULATES CREW.

LONDON, April 19.

His Majesty has sent a message of hearty congratulations to Lieut. Booth and the crew of R33 adding that he trusts that the [illegible] Air Force is as proud of them as he is.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET.

CONJECTURES OF ITS POSSIBILITIES.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES.

PARIS, April 17.

There is much conjecture regarding the possibilities of the new Cabinet in which M. Caillaux's association with M. Briand is only as remarkable as his leap back to power. It is noteworthy that Franc has strengthened, which is interpreted as renewal of the confidence at home and abroad.

The party opinion expressed in respective papers may be thus summarised:

The Extreme Right are inexorably condemnatory. The Moderates are sceptical, but not intolerant. The Right Wing of the Left 'Bloc' is sanguine. The Left Wing of the Socialists are anxious. The Communists are hostile.—Reuter's Special.

KURDISH REBEL LEADER'S FATE.

SHEIKH SAID TO BE HANGED.

LONDON, April 18.

The Constantinople tribunal has sentenced Sheikh Said to death, and he will be hanged at Angora.—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF EGYPTIAN ELECTION.

37 PERSONS SENTENCED.

CAIRO, April 17.

The Assize Court has sentenced 37 persons to imprisonment ranging from three years to six months in connection with the election disturbances at Mehalla early in February. The prominent local Zaghlulist, Doctor Caicini, was sentenced to two years imprisonment and the local Wafd Committee was fined £300 sterling.—Reuter.

WHITE FLAG SOCIETY DISTURBANCES.

STUDENTS PARDONED ON UNDERTAKING.

CAIRO, April 17.

The Governor-General of Sudan has pardoned twelve students of the Military School at Khartum who were imprisoned in connection with the White Flag Society disturbances. The students took oath of fidelity and signed pledges to be of good behaviour in the future.—Reuter.

LORD READING.

REACHES PORTSAID.

PORT SAID, April 18.

Lord and Lady Reading have arrived here.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT BROTHERS.

LEAVING FOR INDIA ON 1ST MAY.

LONDON, April 17.

Brothers Roosevelt have arrived at Southampton from New York. They will leave for India on 1st May.—Reuter's Special.

SHIP RUNS AGROUND IN SUEZ CANAL.

LONDON, April 17.

A message from Port Said says that the British steamer s. s. "Carnarvonshire" bound from London to Yokohama has run aground in the Suez canal and that assistance has been sent (?) to her for unloading passengers and freight.—Reuter's Special.

STEAMER GETS OFF.

LONDON, April 18.

A message from Port Said says that after discharging 320 tons of the cargo the steamer "Carnarvonshire" got off and sailed for Suez.—Reuter.

MADRAS ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION.

LONDON, Apr. 19.

The Madras Electric Supply Corporation will open a subscription list on the 20th April for a quarter million five and a half per cent free of income tax cumulttive preference shares at twentyone shillings per share of twenty shillings.—Reuter.

RETURN OF DUTCH AIRMEN.

WELCOME RECEPTION AT HOME.

AMSTERDAM, April 18.

The whole city was "en fete" to welcome the Dutch airmen, who flew to Java. A procession composed of students accompanied the fliers through the crowded and cheering streets.—Reuter's Special.

BULGARIAN OUTRAGE

"SOLD TO FOREIGN INTERESTS"

CHARGE AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

SOFIA, April 19.

The Minister of Interior, interviewed, said that the agrarian Communist party had sold itself to foreign interests. The arrested criminal members of the party had made disclosures which made discovery of the authors of the outrage possible.

The Premier declared the Government's determination to repress the Communists' and anarchists' attempts.

Government is introducing a bill to provide grants to the families of the victims of the bomb explosion.—Reuter.

FINAL LIST OF VICTIMS.

BELL-RINGER OF CATHEDRAL INVOLVED.

SOFIA, April 19.

The final list of victims of the home explosion in the Cathedral includes 13 generals, 3 deputies, the Mayor o rSona, 8 colonies, 8 high Government officials, two lawyers 19 women and seven children. All the victims were buried in the same grave after the funeral service at the cemetery. One of the bellringers of the Cathedral is among those arrested on suspicion.—Reuter.

100 ARRESTED: TROOPS SURROUND CITY.

SOFIA, April 17.

It is now estimated that 200 were killed and 2,000 injured as the result of the explosion. So far 100 arrests have been made. Troops surround the city and the frontier has been closed. The streets are deserted and all vehicular traffic stopped.—Reuter.

CATHEDRAL'S DOME AND PORCH COLLAPSE.

SOFIA, April 18.

One of the three domes of the Svetanedelia Cathedral where the bomb was deposited has collapsed completely as also the south porch while there is a great danger of the central dome collapsing. The whole town is in mourning and all shops are shut.—Reuter's Special.

MUTINY IN LISBON.

MEASURES TO RESTORE ORDER.

LISBON, April 18.

An attempted military outbreak occurred in the capital to-day in which some troops stationed in Lisbon were implicated. It is announced that Government has taken measures to restore order.—Reuter.

SPINNING INDIAN COTTON.

SPINNERS OPPOSE MR. HAMMERSLEY'S SUGGESTION.

LONDON, April 17.

According to the "Manchester Guardian" the recent suggestion of Mr. S. Hammersley M.P., that the cotton industry might be improved by applying more substantial proportion of Lancashire's spinning machinery to the use of Indian cotton seems to have met with more opposition than support from the spinners and manufacturers. It is pointed out that Lancashire merchants have established themselves in the markets of the world as sellers of better qualities of cotton cloths and before Mr Hammersley's idea of producing cheapest cotton goods could be carried out the new markets must be found and by that time the whole position might be changed. The spinners say that the substantial increase in the use of Indian cotton by Lancashire would immediately inflate the price of such cotton and thus destroy any value of Mr. Hammersley's idea as commercial proposition and, at any rate, the cost of altering the mills will be prohibitive as the means of extricating cotton industry from "temporary impasse," though it might pay anyone building new mills to equip them for spinning Indian cotton in order to make bid for markets in Africa and Far East.—Reuter's Special.

PENSION FOR SOLDIERS OF HONG KONG AND SINGAPORE.

RATES IDENTICAL WITH INDIAN ARMY.

LONDON, April 17.

The pensions for families of native soldiers of the Hong Kong and Singapore brigade of the Royal Artillery according to a new Army Order will be at rates identical with those for families of Indian soldiers of an equivalent rank in the Indian Army, payable under the Indian Army Regulations provided that the soldier of the brigade, being a native of India and enlisting in India, dies during the service out of India or on board the ship or during the sick leave in India, unless the death was due to his own action. Reuter's Special.

ONE REMEDY.

"OBSERVER" ON INDIAN REFORM.

"MORE CO-OPERATION."

LONDON, April 19.

Commenting on Lord Reading's visit the "Observer" emphasises that the Imperial Government's and the British people's wish not to draw back from their undertakings, but adds the paper that while the British responsibility for the defence of and order in India remains and the whole question of Indian unity centres on it, whoever talks of drastic changes talks ignorantly and dangerously. The one remedy required before all others is co-operation and the paper suggests that Mr. Das should proceed further in that sense and so enlarge the reforms as to make them an effective organ of parallel and complementary activities on the part of the British and Indian administrators. Minor adjustments recommended by experience as making for greater practical ease and convenience in the working are not likely to be refused.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

MR. GODFREY C. ISAACS.

LONDON, April 17.

Mr. Godfrey Isaacs is dead.—Reuter.

The late Mr. Godfrey Charles Isacs brother of Lord Readig. Managing Director, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., started his life as a fruit and ship broker. This business afforded him occasion for considerable travel in almost all European countries and the opportunity of acquiring foreign languages and becoming acquainted with the characteristics of peoples of the continent. In several years of a busy and active life he acquired considerable business and financial experience. In 1910 at the invitation of Mr. Marconi he consented to become the managing director of Marconi's wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., which he continued to be till his death.

PATHAN OUTRAGE ON RLY.

A MEDICINE SELLER ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, April 18.

Two pathans travelling from Hyderabad to Tando Adam assaulted and rendered senseless a medicine seller who was hawking medicines in train. The police dil not receive an report till the train reached Tando Adam, where one Pathan was arrested.

(Continued from column 6).

spirit of cordiality amongst the employers for their employees. The strikers, they say, are the great offenders and they must be punished. They have held out that they could only pardon these unfortunate people if they fall prostrate at their feet and apologise. Such a position is no doubt insulting to humanity and no human being, however poor he may be, can accept it. The feeling of the Strikers who are all Mahomedans can easily be imagined. But they have remained non-violent. Everyone is bound to admit that though illiterate and rough in exterior they have maintained a high standard of peace and non-violence. The Labour Association has done all it could for the maintenance of discipline and the men have acted laudably.

EMPLOYERS OUT FOR REVENGE.

The strikers are quite willing to negotiate, but the employers want to take revenge. They have employed outsiders in order to get through their work and induced a few of the strikers to rejoin who number about sixty.

Five per cent of the strikers on the other hand have left for their homes. The Labour Association is helping to repatriate those who have no necessary funds at their disposal. The workmen say they will cultivate lands at their homes or work as coolies in the streets of Calcutta rather than serve under these "Cruel Masters."

Every night these strikers hold meeting in the premises of the Calcutta Labour Association, where they appoint one of them as their president and conduct the proceedings in a parliamentary way.

The famous "Id" festival of Mahomedans is almost passing away. These people spend their days in prayers and get strength from above. It is the custom with Mahomedans to purchase new cloths during the "Id," but the strikers have none. "They are unmoved at our plight. God will help us," spoke to me a striker, "and we will pray Him that He may free our children from the slavery in which we have been placed."

UNREST AMONG DOCK COOLIES.

There is certain amount of uneasiness among dock coolies after hide strike. It may be hoped that they may not take recourse to strike which results in maximum suffering to labour. I doubt whether in their silent hours the hide merchants can realise the difficulties of the strikers and come forward with liberal terms. The Indian merchants are towards and although some of them may have felt their distress they are averse to take initiative of raising the labourers wages by a few rupees. There is nothing definite about the strike. It may [illegible] for a month.

N. W. RLY. STRIKE

SITUATION AT KARACHI.

RLY AUTHORITIES' NOTICE.

KARACHI, April 18.

At Karachi yesterday 795 men of the Loco Workshops and 1300 in the carriage shops of the North-Western Railway downed tools in sympathy with the strikers in other places. This morning 887 are out in the Loco and 1,224 are out in the carriage workshops. Other staff is not affected so far. The strikers held a meeting in the Burns gardens this morning, but no resolution formulated. The railway authorities have issued a notice to the effect that men not joining by 7-30 a.m. on Monday, the 20th April will be discharged. It is expected that the majority of men will resume work on that date. No dislocation of traffic has occurred up till now.—A.P.

SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO FRESH DEVELOPMENTS.

LAEORE, April 19.

The North Western Railway situation remains unchanged and no fresh developments were reported to-day.—A. P.

SITUATION AT LAHORE.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LAHORE, April 19.

The North Western Railway strike situation remains unchanged and no new developments are reported. The strikers at Rawalpindi and other stations are still holding out.

An official statement issued by the Agent this evening says:—At the Lahore Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Workshops 7,448 men were at work this morning, and all the other staff in Lahore, with a very few exceptions remain firm and are carrying out their duties loyally. Outside Lahore, the position generally shows improvement, though at Karachi a considerable number of men employed in the Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Workshops and Locomotive Shed left work yesterday, the total absentees being 1964. The passenger and goods traffic has not been affected, and is fully maintained.—A.P.

LUCKNOW PAPER MILL STRIKE.

WORKERS REJOIN.

LUCKNOW, April, 18.

The strike situation at the Lucknow Paper Mills has improved considerably. A large number of mill hands have rejoined work and the mill is now working.—A.P.

STRIKE IN DENMARK.

115000 MEN INVOLVED,

COPENHAGEN, April 18.

A dispute in the textile bootmaking paper and other smaller industries which hitherto rendered 50,000 idle will henceforth involve 115,000 in consequence of employers extending the lock out owing to the workers' Unions rejecting the proposals of mediators. —Reuter.

HIDE STRIKERS' PLIGHT.

EXEMPLARY NON- VIOLENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 15.

"No God for oppressed humanity!—" This will be the feeling of those who have seen the strikers in hide godowns of Calcutta. For the past thirty years these labourers who did their very best for improving hide trade were mal-treated and since to-day they have protested not unreasonably against the treatment accorded to them and asked for increment of an anna or two in the rupee; the employers have become furious at such misdemeanour of Labour. When their demands were refused the Labour sentiment was deeply affected and they determined to strike although for the past one month they discussed various aspects of the strike, and sad experience of such a course. All thanks are due to the Secretary of the Labour Association who was opposed to such drastic action on the part of labourers, who will have to starve if the strike continues long. Mr. Ariff, the Secretary was in Delhi when the strike in hide godowns was announced. He immediately sent a wire to the Calcutta office of the Labour Association insisting on strikers' maintenance of absolute non-violence. He personally hurried to Calcutta and ever since he has been working busily day and night attending to the needs of the strikers, who number 3,000. The horrid picture of mal-treatment in hide firms of the labourers' present, reminds one of the condition of coolies in the indigo industry in the past.

STRIKER'S EXEMPLARY NON-VIOLENCE

It must not be construed that all hide firms belong to Europeans, a considerable number of them are owned by Indians and if my information is correct it is the dogged obstinacy and harsh behaviour of an Indian firm that has brought about the strike. There is no

(Continued in column 5.)

REACTION RAMPANT

READING'S MISSION AND CAST

DANGER TO PRESS.

(From our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA April, 16th

It has taken nearly a fortnight for the Government of India since its move up from Delhi to come into a fairly working order. As no event of any great importance occurred during this period I gave some rest to my own jaded nerves after the strenuous legislative session in Delhi. But things are just beginning to brighten up from my news point of view, although a good part of the summer which will be presided over by the Acting Governor-General, will, so far as major questions of policy are concerned, be a period of 'wait and see' pending the result of negotiations by Lord Reading with the Secretary of State in London. Lord Lytton's pleasure-jaunt at Ootacamund, however, deprives the summer capital of the presence of the Acting Governor-General till the end of this month while even the indifferently constituted Executive Council will not be in full strength till Sir Mahomed Habibullah returns from his prolonged tour in the South and Sir Claude Jacob hastens to his much-coveted place of duty early in May. And I hear that Sir B.N. Sarma, the Vice-President of the Cabinet, may decide once again to to Hard- pursue his projected visit war and other centres of pilgrimage in the North. All these factors, combined with the absence in London on leave of Sir Basil Blackett, confirm the public impression that this year's summer season has not started well from the administrative point of view. I must here point out that there is no truth in the rumour that Sir Basil Blackett has gone to England for good. I know he is returning to India in the last week of June when Sir B.N. Mitra, who is now acting as the Finance Member, will be restored to his Industries and Labour Department, thereby cutting short Mr. Ley's tenure of office as the "H'M."

LORD READING'S MISSION.

Not only has the season started with a bad composition in the Government of India but with a distinct change for the worse in its outlook and policy. Lord Reading who is now hailed in some quarters as the saviour of the "Lost Dominion" is coming back to India in August. What he will have in storef or the expectant, and never-to-be-satisfied Civil Service can be easily guessed from the daily paroxysms of Lord Ampthill and Company in Parliament over the "steel frame." In fact I hear that the question of the appointment of Public Service Commission in India occupied a very great part in the discussions which Lord Reading had with the members of his Cabinet in Delhi before he left for London, while the problems connected with the Muddiman Committee's report, Frontier Commit tee's report, Indians Overseas and the appointment of a Currency Commission foreshadowed by His Excellency in his opening speech of the Delhi session of the Central Legislature only occupied a more or less secondary importance. I have reasons to believe that the presence in England of Sir Basil Blackett will be taken advantage of by Lord Reading to settle the personnel and the terms of reference of the proposed Currency Commission in consultation with the Secretary of State and the British Cabinet, and that this Commission may be expected to embark on its labours about the beginning of November. It is idle to speculate now what Lord Reading will do in England as regards the Muddiman Committee's report, but discussions in the political circles of Simla would give one the impression that His Excellency feels somewhat handicapped in his task by the rather too illiberal, nay even, retrograde, character of the Muddiman Five, while His Lordship cannot in the nature of things be expected at present to advocate the recommendations of the Sapru Four.

EXPENSE ON MISSION.

No one knows how much Lord Reading's mission to England will cost. It is regrettable that Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's questions given notice of in the Delhi session of the Assembly were not at all answered. But I have been able to ascertain that whatever might be the total cost, the amount proposed to be spent on his voyage alone would be over forty thousand rupees and that this sum suggested by the Finance Department was considered high by Lord Reading himself, but was accepted by His Lordship more or less as a precedent lest his successors should in any similar circumstance feel embarrassed by the reduced figure. It will be a wonder if India is to get a fair return of at last the voyage expense. What ever that be, the importance of the mission cannot be doubted. But all honest men are agreed in thinking that forsces of reactionary are gaining ascendacy in Simla which it is constitutionally impossible for the three Indian Councillors to check. It is clear that the demand for a Round Table Confernce has been allowed to be forgotten while the recommendation of the Minority on the Muddiman Committee for a Royal Commission to revise the constitution of the Government of India will, I suspect, be dragged and delayed till the statutory year 1929.

SWARAJISTS AND INDEPENDENTS.

It is at this juncture that some leaders in the Assembly have not only broken up the Nationlist Party but are gloating over their achievements in having created the split. Simla has read with evident disgust the wrangle between Mr. Rangachariar and Mr. Shunmukam Chetty over the difference between the Swarajists and the Independents. As one member of the Assembly who happened to be here a few days ago remarked: "It is difficult to understand the distinction which Mr. Shunmukam Chetty, the chief whip of the Independent Party, seeks to make out when he says that while the Swarajists are for obstruction whenever possible, the Ihdependents are for obstruction if and when necessary." It is surprising that this view of the chief whip of the Party has been repeated by its leader, Mr. Jinnah, in his recent interview in Bombay. As one who followed the course of negotiations between the two wings of the erstwhile Nationalist Party the differences, I must say, are real, deep and fundamental. I am glad to see that Mr. Rangachariar has courageously admitted this fact, though for a different object. It is for the electorates to screw up these "erring mortals" by protest meetings. Whatever may be the faults of Swarajists, they have at least the merit of consistency, and if they were not able to adhere more faithfully to their election pledges, it was due to the obstacles and embarrassments placed in their way by the Independents. But there are so many stalwarts and well-intentioned men among the Independents that the country can ill-afford to lose their knowledge and experience.

It is for the electorates who hold the key to the situation to force their 'representatives' to behave themselves better in the face of the common danger to which I have referred and which is daily growing into dimensions. No doubt it is unfortunate that the General Election for the Legislative Assembly is far off but the electorates can still give unequivocal expression to their feelings of resentment at the disgraceful behaviour of some of our 'Parliamentarians'.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL OF STATE.

In one sense the election to the Council of State which is coming up early next winter is far more important than even to the Assembly eighteen months hence. The bureaucracy has for some time been planning to postpone the elections to the Council of State by a few months at least in order to avoid the getting in of a few Swarajists in that placid Chamber. But, thanks to the vigilance of the Press, the plan has been given up and the elections will come up in due time. The electoral rules of the Council of State are however such that it is difficult to send in any appreciable number of Swarajists or good Nationalists, but if the country means business then a sufficient number could be easily elected. Never was my heart more gladdened than when I saw on the eve of the Bengal Ordinance Supplementary Bill Day in the Council (a measure which it will be remembered came in a recommended form from the Governor-General) a meeting of eighteen nonofficial members of the Upper Chamber discussing the attitude they should adopt the following day. No doubt Mr. Ramadass, the solitary Swarajist, and Mr. Vedamurthi, a Nationalist, walked out as aprotest against the farcical nature of the proceedings in view of Lord Reading's certficate and that the Bill was eventually passed amid a few dissentient voices, but the mere fact of the discussion the previous evening, I know caused a good deal of flutter in high quarters. It was at any rate a significant symptom of a movement that is bound to grow if there are at least fifteen true representatives. The Swaraj Party's move in the direction of capturing as many seats as possible has already been dreaded by the Government as must be welcomed by the country at large. Remedy for some at least of our troubles distinctly lies in strengthening the representative character of the Counci of State, and the coming few months must be utilised for this purpose.

DANGER TO INDIAN PRESS.

The Central Legislature meets about the middle of August, and among the measures likely to come up for consideration will be the Contempt of Courts Bill which unless radically altered, if not abandoned, will prove a halter round the neck of the Indian Press. I understand that the Upper India Journalists' Association will consider this measure in all its aspects and make a representation to the Government of India in a few days. Meanwhile the proposal of Government to levy an additional three per cent duty on all press telegrams sent without prepayment will I fear become a 'fait accompli' unless the Press in India, realising the burden which would be imposed especially on the poorer class of newspapers, force the hands of Government to abandon the scheme. I understand that Mr. K. C. Roy and Mr. A Rangaswami Iyengar on behalf of the Journalists Association of India both interviewed Sir Geoffery Clarke and Sir B. N. Mitra in the last week of March, but beyond a promise of further consideration no more comforting reply was vouchsafed. In these circumstances the Press in India must raise an emphatic voice of protest and see that the scheme is scotched at this stage. The Legislature generally takes no interest in the affairs of journalists and the Government of India are treating us with contempt except when imperial interests have to be served as during the War. Let the press in India realise this fact and work for the common cause.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 8).

independent of one another or very much dependent on Government and its friends. With a view to form a coalition informal conversations were in due course started between Messrs. Patel, Kelkar, Rangaswami Ayengar and myself on the Swarajist side and Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar, Ramchandra Rao and Madanmohan Malavya on the Non-Swarajist side. At the earliest stage of these negotiations I made it quite clear that no coalition was possible unless the Non-Swarajists agreed to join in the national demand with the Swarajists and to pursue a policy of obstruction and refusal of supplies in the event of the Government not making a satisfactory response to the resolution putting forward the demand. "Put your demand as low as you like" I said, "but once you adopt and put it forward, there will be no going back on the policy of obstruction and refusal of supplies in the event of Government failing to make a response to our satisfaction." This principle was fully accepted subject to the condition that no response made by Government would be treated as unsatisfactory unless it was so decided by a certain proportion of the members. After prolonged discussion a working arrangement was come to and a common programme agreed upon. Drafts were prepared by both parties and eventually the one produced by Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar and Ramchandra Rao was accepted with slight variations. The material portion of it runs as follows:—"If the Government do not make a satisfactory response to the resolution demanding reforms within a reasonable time the Party will then be bound to a policy of obstruction and will put the policy into operation at the earliest period when demand for grants is made by Government by refusing supplies, provided that the Party decide by a majority of three-fouths at a meeting specially to be convened for the purpose that the response if any made by Government is not satisfactory". All members of the Assembly, Swarajists and Non-Swarajists who agreed to this policy signed the agreement and the signatories subsequently formed the coalition known as the Nationlist Party. The strength of the Party at its inception was the Swarajist bloc of 43, the 3 Burmese and 22 other elected members who came in as individuals with no common ties to bind themselves to one another. These met subsequently and framed the constitution of the Nationalist Party which remained in operation for the first year of the new Assembly. Mr. Jinnah now says that the country is not prepared for obstruction, and argues that "he would be the first man to propose obstructive methods as soon as he finds that the country is prepared to prove it to its logical conclusion. The Swarajists cannot sit in the Assembly for one moment more after rejecting the Finance Bill".

Questions for Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Jinnah has to answer the following question:—(1) Is it not true that the one 'sine qua non' for the adoption of a policy of obstruction, including refusal of supplies, under the terms of the agreement quoted above was a vote of a three-fourths majority determining Government response to be unsatisfactory?

(2) Is it not true that but for the acceptance of this 'sine qua non' no Nationlist Party would ever have been formed?

(3) Was he in February 1924 of opinion that the country was prepared to go to what he now considers the logical conclusion of such obstruction?

(4) If not why did he accept the part of the agreement I have quoted above?

(5) Was not the throwing out of the Finance Bill an essential part of the policy obstruction and refusal of supplies?

(6) Was he prepared not to sit in the Assembly for a moment longer if the Nationalist Party rejected the Finance Bill under the terms of the agreement?

But we have it on Mr. Jinnah's own admission that he and his Party were wrong in 1924. We shall, therefore, have to follow the subsequent history of the Nationalist Party to determine the exact moment when "political sagacity" first dawned upon the Independents.

To proceed with facts. The demand for responsible Government as agreed upon was put forward in the form of my amendment to Mr. Rangachariar's resolution on the 8th February 1924. Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech on behalf of Government was most disappointing and my amendment was carried with a majority of 76 to 48 on 18th February. Thereafter the Nationalist Party decided by a majority of three-fourths of those present at the meeting that the response made by Government was unsatisfactory. Objection to this vote was raised by Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar and Ramachandra Rao on the ground that the majority required under the agreement was three-fourth majority of the whole Party and not merely of those present. On the construction of the agreement I as chairman overruled the objection and that ruling was eventually submitted to.

Delhi, and Beyond

His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab received and suitably replied to an address from the Sikh Community at Multani on Friday expressed a desire for an early solution of the Gurdwara problem. His Excellency then left for Dera Ghazi Khan.

Mr. Cecil has been appointed a Jurge of the Lahore High Court, vice Sir Henry Scott-Smith granted leave preparatory to retirement.

Sir Malcolm Hailey returned to Lahore on Sunday from his tour in Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyer, the Hon. The Raja of Panagal, the Raja of Kollengode and Mr. Brendon at Ooty on Saturdty last.—

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Party motored to Wellington early on Saturday afternoon and had lunch with Major General Ponsonby and the staff. Later His Excellency played golf and after tea returned to Ootacamund at about 6.30 p.m.

ALLEGED BEATING IN NABHA JAILS.

PRABANDHAK COMMITTEE'S WIRE TO VICEROY.

The Secretary Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee wires under date April 18th:—The following telegram has been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Excellency the Governor of Punjab:—The Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has received harrowing details of beating not excluding pulling of 'keshas' and boards of the members of the Second Shahidi Jatha in the Nabha Camp Jails, on 16th April, beating inflicted to extract apologies. The Committee has also received some hair and beards pulled out. There are now in Nabha 114 sufferers. Of this beating the composition is as under:—Serious 7, conclusion of head 2, face 8, arm 10, thigh 7 skin 8, private parts 8, back 5, minor hurts 59. Kindly permit immediately combined visit of the Nabha jails by ten public men including legislators. The Committee has also requested Mahatmaji, Pandit Malaviya, Moulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Jinnah the Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas, Sir Gangaram, Prof. Ruchiram Shani, Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Sardar Gurbakhsingh, to visit Nabha jails.

SIKH GURDWARA PROBLEMS.

PRIVATE BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN COUNCIL.

AMRITSAR, Apl. 18.

The vernacular press of the province, and particularly of Amritsar, seem to be jubilant over the fact that the Gardwara Bill which aims at an amicable settlement of the Sikh Gurdwara problems is to be moved in the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council. It is understood that the final shape has been given to the draft and as it is going to be a private Bill. The Sikh councillors have selected Sardar Tarasingh. Vakil of Mogra, to move it in the Council. Reliable information shows that the other Sikh members have undertaken to support the Bill. From some official and private utterances it is evident that the Bill is expected to satisfy quite a large number of the Sikhs. The "Akali" which is an exponent of the Shiromni Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee's opinion writes in its latest issue that the Bill, after having been rendered into legal phraseology, has been submitted to His Excellency Lord Lytton for formal approval. The paper expresses satisfaction at the Bill because it is to be moved by Sardar Tarasingh of Moga who, as the paper says, commands the confidence of the community.—A.P.

TWO MORE SHA HIDI JATHAS.

Amritsar, April 17.

Two more Akali Shahidi Jathas of 250 each left for Jaito this evening. The Jathedar of the Akaltorkhat delivered his usual sermon, while the leaders of the Jathas undertook to observe non-violence. The two Jathas marched in procession through the city, One of them proceeds to Sagodha by rail whence it will travel on foot, while the other moves on foot in the Amritsar district. The two Jathas will take some months to reach their destination.—A. P.

SIND HINDU CONFERENCE.

PRINCIPAL SHAHANI'S ADDRESS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), April. 18.

Presiding over the deliberations of the Sind Hindu Conference, Principal Shahani said that the Hindu Sabhas could not eschew politics as the supreme aim of true education lay in the unfolding of self under the impulse of a social ideal and the acquisition of a rightly proportioned view of Society, in short, making the citizen worthy of his regional home, his country and humanity. Referring to the gradual deterioration of the Hindus, Principal Shahani deplored that the Hindus who were admittedly the foremost people in the world were declining not only in power and wealth but also in social status and urged that unless vigorous and prompt measures were taken to retard the process of degradation the race woud before long be thoroughly emasculated and come to be regarded as a down-trodden race, unworthy of notice in the common scale of nations. Principal Shahani strongly advocated Sangathan and Shuddhi movements and exhorted the Hindus of Sind to observe Hindu festivals and celebrate the memory of the achievements of the Hindu race and its heroes so that their history and traditions might prove a source of true inspiration to them. He advocated not only the recognition of Sindhi and Hindi languages by the University, but also of having professors to teach Katha and Kirtan in Hindu Colleges for the dissemination of Hindu culture. He also laid much stress on physical culture and the founding of 'Akharas' (Gymnasia) in all places of Sind by Panchayats, Local Boards and Mnicipalities.

The speaker then referred to the steady process of elimination of Hindus that was going on in Government Departments in Sind. He asked the Hindus in the services who felt aggrieved at the present policy of placating the Muslim community of Sind at their cost, to speak out fearlessly and firmly. Touching the subject of representation in the Councils and Local Boards Principal Shahani said that Hindus had been given lesser number of seats under separate electorates and yet it was said that communal representation in Sind was designed to give protection to Hindu interests against the Mahomedans. He dealt with a number of social evils such as the dowry system etc. He exhorted the Hindus to extend higher education in Sind by helping to found Technical Colleges, Girls Schools and Colleges and an Agricultural College to be named after that apostle of Hindu-Muslim Unity, the late Hon. G. M. Bhurgri.—A.P.

RAISULI DEAD.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

TANGIER, April 17.

It is officially stated that Raisuli is dead.—Reuter.

The career of Raisuli, a prominent personality in Moroccan politics deserves more than a passing notice. He descended from holy family and received an excellent education, but he diverted his energies to the profession of a cattle robber. He soon became head of a band of robbers who, it has been alleged, established a reign of terror, by pillage and murders. He was arrested by order of the Sultan and was imprisoned for 5 years.

On his release he discovered that the Governor at Tangier had confiscated all his property so he took to brigandage again as a profession. Among the prominent people whom he held at ransom were Kaid Sir Harry MacLean, Mr. W. B. Harris, the Tangier correspondent of the London "Times", Mr. Perdicaris and Mr. Varley, the latter two American citizens. The terms which he dictated to the Sultan of Morocco for the release of the Americans ineluded his appointment as Governor of Tangier, which he received and which raised him to a powerful position in Morocco.

His first acts as Governor were good, but as his influence increased he became a despot and squeezed money from everybody under him. His tyranny and exactions became so bad that eventually the European representatives demanded his deposition. The Powers backed up the representatives and Raisuli had to flee, with the result that most of his influence and prestige departed although he still carried on brigandage. During the war he organised revolts against the Spaniards, but later on sided with the Spaniards against the Riffs. His capture by Abdul Karim is recent history. After he was captured he was sent to Tetuan.

DHAR ADMINISTRATION.

RUMOURED ARREST OF A CRITIC.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, April 18.

There exists a wide spread rumour in Dhar State that Mr. Chhotalal Kashiram Chandel, General Secretary, Congress Committee, Residency, Indore will be soon arrested by the Dhar Police at his residence for distributing pamphlets containing an open letter to the Maharaja of Dhar in which he described the defficiency of the administrative authorities.

(Continued from Column 6).

and New Poona Colleges, the difficulties of the Furgusson college will increase. Their numbers will sink to a lower level still and they will have on hand a larger number of B.As, B. Scs, M.As. and M. Scs who consume more than they give, and a smaller number of F.Y.As. I. As and I. Scs, who give more than they consume. We need not doubt the ability of the managers of the Fergusson College who will be equal to any emergency; but it is prudent to anticipate the emergency and prevent it rather than fight it afterwards. Why not extend the hand of cooperation to the everprospering New Poona College and blend these two institutions into one? Is this possible? Yes: if the will is present a way can be found out.

Poona University—An Economic Necessity.

With great sagacity Dr. R.P. Paranjpye foresaw such developments and in August last actually discussed a scheme on these lines with a few friends. That he did not succeed in making a head-way is another matter. The ground is not ready and the proposals were premature. At present the ambition of the two Colleges is to shine in the Bombay University by securing a larger number of passes. Their activities are self-centred and they lead more to rivalry than to cooperation: and this will continue as long as they remain members of a University, the expansion of which is to them an object of secondary importance. But if a University is established in Poona and the Poona Colleges become the constituent Colleges of the University, the aspect of the question will at once change. The advance of the University, will be to them more important and as this can be effected only by proper co-ordination of the work in several colleges rivalry will be displaced by co-operation. The University of Bombay candepend upon big undowments from the Bombay Millionairs. The University of Poona can thrive only by conserving the resources with the greatest care. It will thus be seen that a University at Poona is an economic necessity. Not only will it meet provincial aspirations but it will prevent much useless duplication undergraduate work, which it is impossible to avoid if the Poona Colleges continue to be members of the Bombay University.

The article began with a comparison between Leeds and Poona, it may as well end with a comparison. In 1903 when the Victoria University of Manchester wished to put its house is order Leeds was requested to develop a seperate Universify centre. Curiously enough the Yorkshire college offered a strenuos opposition to the break up of the federal University of Manchester. History repeats itself and we find the Principals of colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay showing disinclination to break up from Bombay. But Manchester forced Leeds to accept a separate charter with the result that boht Manchester and Leeds prospered. If Bombay follows this precedent and forces Poona to accept the charter for a University for Maharashtra, there is every likelihood that both, Bombay and Poona will benefit.

Further the year 1935 will be the Jubilee year of the Fergusson College. Will it celebrate the occasion like the Yorkshire College of science, as a constituent College of the University of Poona or as a college, like many others in the Presidency, affiliated to the University of Bombay? It is too early to answer the question now.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

LEEDS AND POONA.

(By—P.)

In December 1924 the University of Leeds celebrated the Jubilee of the Yorkshire college of science which has during the last 50 years developed into one of the leading modern Universities in England

About the time (1874) when some gentlemen in Leeds were hatching out the projected college of science for Yorkshire, two students in the Deccan College, Poona were vehemently discussing the advisability of establishing an efficient high school under private management. Urgent need of Leeds then—a rising commercial town—was the introduction of science instruction in Day Schools. Poona, the chief city of Maharashtra and then the only educational centre in the Presidency was keen on spreading English education far and wide. The success attained by the two institutions has been phenomenal, and beyond the most sanguine expectations of the founders. The Yorkshire College of science has bloomed into the University of Leeds and the New English School, Poona has developed a branch, the Fergusson College, stronger and more powerful than the stem itself.

The promoters of the Yorkshire College of science hoped to collect £60,000 with which to make a start. After some years they modified their aim reducing the amount to £30,000. Again later they decided to begin when they had reached £20,000 and they actually began when they had not quite realised the sum. The promoters of the New English School, with faith in the goodness of their cause, the sympathy of the public and their will to take the minimum leaving wage began their work without a rupee in their pockets. Funds they seldom lacked, but the progress of the two institutions has been due not so much to their power of securing big endowmet as to their ability to enlist first class man from the beginning. A. W. Rucker, T. E. Thorpe, and A. H. Green who started the Yorkshire College of science have been since honoured by being elected Fellows of the Royal Society, London, Chiplunkar, Agarkar and Tilak who opened the New English School, Poona have secured the most important corner in the heart of the people. The high traditions established by the promoters were kept up in Leeds by J. Marshall, N. Bodington, M.E. Sadler and J. B. Baillie, and in Poona by Apte, Gokhale, Rajwade and Paranjpye.

Development Outlined.

The figures given below illustrate the development of the college of science.

Session.		Students.	Expenditure	staff.
1874—5	Opening Session	24	£1,400	3
1883—4	... .	392	7,700	24
1903—4	Establishment of University.	861	36000	99
1913—4	Years before war	1065	68,000	178
1923—4	... ...	1678	173,000	263

The corresponding figures for the Fergusson College are:—

Sessions.		Students.	Expenditure.	Staff.
1885—6	Opening Session	72	4,800	5
1895—6	College removed to its present site.	220	20,000	8
1905—6	First year free from plague.	614	59,000	17
1914—5	First year of war	1188	84,000	26
1916—17	University recognisers.	1440	119,000	28
1923—4	more Arts Colleges	1020	176,000	46

It is unnecessary to carry comparison any further; that is not my main object. From the above figures it will be obvious that the opening of the Karnatic College at Dharwar, the Willingdon College at Sangli and the New Poona College at Poona has had a very adverse influence on the numbers of the Fergusson College. In my opinion a blunder was committed by the members of the D. E. Society in the year 1916. Instead of dissipating their energies in conducting a first grade college at Sangli, they should have at this time taken up the project of establishing a University at Poona in cooperation with the promoters of the New Poona College which was then still under consideration. It is true, this was a year when Government wanted to save every rupee they could, for the War-chest, and it would have required more than ordinary optimism to launch this scheme. The Hindu University of Benares, the Moslem University of Aligarh and the state University of Mysore however began their work while the world was in the throes of the war. Plans for the Universities of Dacca and Lucknow matured in these very years If only there had been in the Society at this time two more men of the foresight of the late Prof. H.G. Limaye they would not have allowed the car of higher education in Poona to go along wrong lines. As it is, since 1916 the numbers of the Fergusson College have gone down by 400 which means a loss, in income, of about Rs. 30,000 and the expenditure has increased by about Rs. 57,000. All honour to the grit of the managers of the Furgusson College who have been able to meet this huge deficit of Rs. 87,000 and all these hard years maintain an unabated development of the institution.

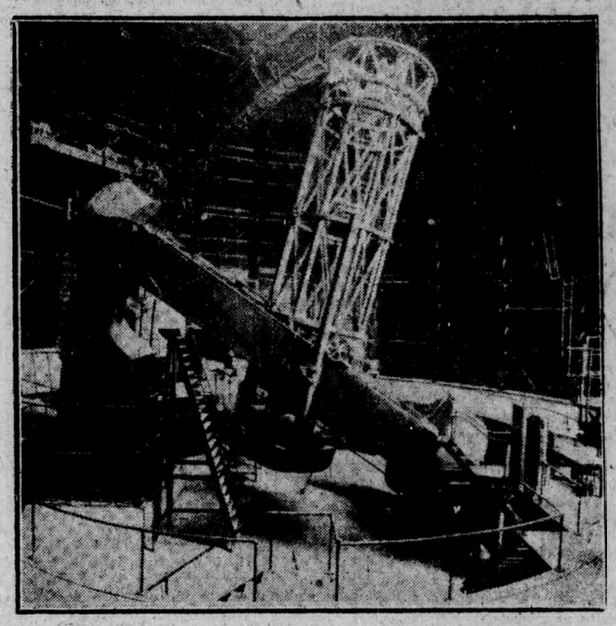
But where is this all going to end? The Fergusson College is at present more a Science College than an Arts College. It has more I Scs than I. As and the number of its B. Scs it fast approaching the number of B.A.s. while an Arts College is at least self-supporting if not a profit-bearing investment, a College catering mainly for the Science students will always work at loss. With the starting of I Sc. classes in Karnatic, Willingdon, Deccan

(Continued in Column 5).

DEPRESSED CLASSES

A group photograph taken on the occasion of the second annual Prize Distribution of the Nootan S. H. Samaj (Depressed Classes School), Belgaum, on the 5th instant. Mr. G. M. Kalbhor, M.L.C., presided and distributed the prizes presented by Mr. D. R. Guru, the President of the School.

THE KING OF TELESCOPES.



Courtesy:—The Gr.

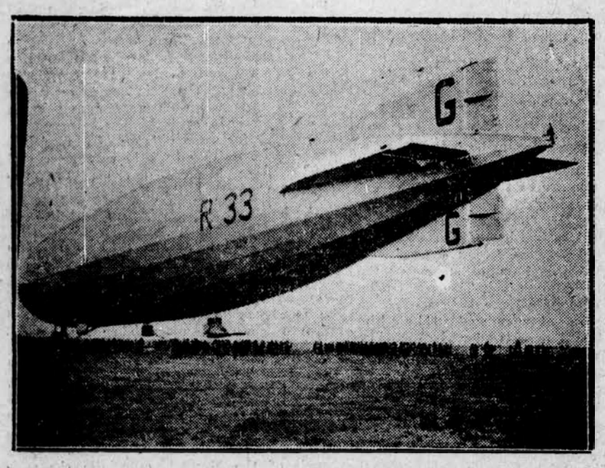
The giant telescope at Mount Wilson, U.S.A.

AN INDIAN D. P. I.

Photo by.—R. Venkoba Rao.

Dr. Kailas Prasad Kichlu, M.A., I.E.S., the first Indian who has been appointed as Ag: Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces.

R 33,



Central Press.

The British airship R 33 which broke adrift from her moorings and after an adventurous voyage of 26 hours over the North Sea, returned safely to Pulham.

THE GIDHAUR GADI.

Photo by R. Venkoba Rao.

Group taken on the occasion of the formal recognition of H. H. The Maharaja's accession to the Gadi. Seated from left to right:—Captain Edgcombe, Private Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Heycock, Commissioner, H. H. Maharaja Bahadur, H. E., Sir Henry Wheeler, the Kumar Sahib of Gindhaur, Wheeler, the Kumar Sahib of Gidhaur, Mr. Hammond, Chief Secretary and Captain Wakeham A.D.C.

S. P. C. A.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Sir Dinshaw Petit speaking from the chair at the annual meeting of the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals held on Friday last.

SECRET OF LIFE

"MY NEIGHBOUR IS MYSELF."

MR. ANDREWS AMONG SURMA VALLEY STUDENTS

The following is the text of the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. C. F. Andrews at the 2nd session of the Surma Valley Students' Conference held at Sylhet on the 18th instant:

The moment the invitation came to me to address the students of the Surma Valley, I was very eager to accept it, because I have the pleasantest memories of the gathering of students and older people at Nowgong when I presided over the Assam Students' Conference more than a year ago. I have also a very deep and abiding affection for the Assamese people and a realisation of the great future which lies before those who inhabit these two beautiful valleys. Therefore, with such pleasant memories in the back-ground as those which I received at Nowgong, and with other delightful memories of Assam in my mind, I wished very much to come to the Surma Valley as well as to the Brahmaputra Valley, and to see the beauties of your Valley in the same way as I have seen the beauties of the Northern Valley of Assam. Furthermore, for a long time past I have been very deeply engaged in the opium question which has affected the Assamese race more than any other race in India and which even at the present time is creating untold misery in the Northern Valley of Assam. Though it is quite true that your own district is only slightly contaminated as yet by the opium habit, yet there is no guarantee whatever in the future, that this evil infection may not spread to the Surma Valley in the same way that it has so terribly demoralised the Brahmaputra Valley. When a neighbouring house is burning all the houses round it are in danger, and when the opium habit has lighted the fire close to your own borders it is only common sense and common prudence on your part to do your utmost to avoid any further conflagration. But not merely does common-sense dictate such a policy. Far more than this, the love of humanity and the desire to do good to your fellow beings, who have fallen into great misery owing to the opium habit, should spur you on to take every step possible to rescue them in their distress and by helping them to help also yourselves.

FRIEND OF THE POOR.

One further reason has brought me eagerly to accept your own invitation to address you on this occasion as President. As you all know, I have been very deeply interested all my life in labour question. Indeed, I have studied them in every part of the world, and with the utmost possible care. This I have done, not from the point of view of labour alone but also from the point of view of capital, realising as I do that in the mutual harmony of both interests lies the greatest incentive to progress and the greatest happiness for the poor. When I was in England, more than thirty years ago, I had to serve among the poor labourers, who worked in the docks of London and in the factories which are to be found along the banks of the river Thames. The sight of their pitiable distress made one from that time forth the champion of their wrongs and grievances. And if there is any title that I would really wish to be worthy to attain, it would be the title of being a friend of the poor. In India also, ever since I came out here more than twenty-one years ago, the cause of the poor labourer, whether in the country villages as an agriculturist, or in the town as an industrial labourer, has met with my most ardent support, and the result of this has been that at the present time I am holding the position of the President of the All-India Trades Union Congress for the current year.

Furthermore, the whole question of recruiting labour has engaged my most serious attention for a period of nearly 13 years, and I have been obliged to go to such distant places as South Africa, Fiji, and Malava in order to find out how far it has been a failure. For this and many the system of recruiting has been successful and how far it has been a failure. For this and many other reasons it has been my earnest desire to make a study of the conditions of labour in the tea gardens of Assam and I hope that it may be possible for me to do this in some measure before I leave the country.

SECRET OF LIFE.

It is not, however, primarily concerning those things that I wish to speak to you on the present occasion; for you yourselves who meet me here are young students, and your work for the welfare of your fellowmen, whether social or political, lies rather in the future when you are grown to full manhood, than in the present when you are learning those habits and experiences which may lead to a valuable and self-denying life in the future. What you yourselves especially wish to hear from me at this Conference is the way in which you may build up your own lives, from the very first on such a solid foundation of goodness and unselfishness that they may be a help and a blessing to your country and to humanity in the days to come. You have to fashion inwardly your characters and to get now the inspiration which shall keep you firm and strong in will and purpose for your work of the future. You have to gain within your souls that vital fire of religion, which shall never die out, but always keep burning, night and day, throughout the rest of your lives. You have to learn so to concentrate your minds on one object that you may accomplish useful and effective work instead of merely dissipating your energies in a thousand useless ways. You have to become 'one pointed' in all your energies and occupations, so that when your ives are over men may be able to say that you have done nobly and well and have truly helped humanity.

What then, is the secret of life? What is the spiritual power which can give you this concentration of purpose. What is the Shakti which shall create within a living force that can never die but will remain immortal even beyond the day when your body dies, but your soul lives for ever. This is the one question, which I want to discuss with you this afternoon, and if I can give you that secret, than it will be worth all the rest of our work at this conference put together. I shall feel that I have done something for you, which may abide as a blessing both to yourselves and to humanity for many long years to come.

I have called it a secret; but what I am going to tell you this afternoon is really the simplest thing in the world, which has been understood instinctively by simple people, all the world over, whenever and wherever men are unselfish and eager to devote their lives for the good of others.

MY NEIGHBOUR IS MYSELF.

When I was quite young, I was told by my mother the Golden Rule of life, to 'love my God with all my heart and soul and to love my neighbour as myself.' She used to impress upon me that this was the whole duty of man, and that all the years of my own life would not be too long to seek to fulfil it. When I grew older, I used to puzzle over the last part of the Golden Rule, and I had never fully understood it until I came out to India. For I used to ask myself; 'How can one love another person only just in the same way that one loves one's own self?' I used to take the phrase 'as myself' to mean to love other people like myself; and taking the word in that sense I could not feel that this was quite strong enough. For instance, my own mother loved me evidently more than she loved herself. Was that extravagant love of my mother for me, her child, wrong? Was it a breach of the Golden Rule? Ought she to draw a line somewhere in the extravagance of her love? Somehow, this idea of limited love used to vex me, and I had an unquiet feeling about this quantitative standpoint of love. But when I came out to India, the truth was suddenly revealed to me through the Upanishads, that I did not know truly the meaning of the original passage in my own scriptures. The true meaning was this: That I should love my neighbour as myself, because he truly was myself. There was, therefore, no mere limited measure of love, no mere likeness between him and me, but *identity*. I found this all worked most beautifully in Swami Vivekananda's writings. He said, "the One Divine Spirit is the same Spirit, who dwells in each one of us, and is in very truth the Self in each one of us" "Do you see," he asked the question "that beggar there? He is God manifest in the flesh; he is the same Spirit, essentially that is in you and me and God. When you love him, you love God; and when you serve him, you serve God; and through serving God in him, you realise not only God in him, but God in your own self. For the God in you is Advaitam, the Undivided, the One without the second. God is in him. God is in you."

SECRET OF SERVICE TO HUMANITY.

Thus my neighbour is myself. There is no barrier at all: He and I are one. It was Christ who said: "I and my Father are one." He also prayed for his disciples, that they might be one in him as he was one with his father. Here it is all identity. This is the vital truth of love and the secret of all service to humanity. If we stand above any one as a superior and patronise him, then that service is useless. If we stand outside him, and think of ourselves as like him, then that service does not go far enough. If, however, we identify ourselves, as Christ did, with the lowliest of our brethren, suffering when they suffer and rejoicing when they rejoice, then our service is perfect.

I heard only recently a very beautiful story about the saint Ramakrishna Paramhamsa, how when he had realised this supreme truth of the Advaitam, and wished to carry it out in action, he used to go out at night time and do the sweepers' work in the neighbouring places, removing the very filthiest things and the most repulsive, in order that he might truly identify himself with the sweeper and not merely talk about unity. The true Christian service is of the same character. Christ said: "If any one gives a cup of cold water in my name, he shall be blessed." And again he said: "I was hungry, and you gave me food; I was thirsty, and you gave me water to drink, inasmuch as you did it to one of the very lowest of my brethren, you did it unto me." Here again the identity is so absolute that the starving man, the thirsting man is Christ; the man to whom a cup of water is given is Christ. Christ does not here talk about loving any one in a limited way. He absolutely identifies himself with the lowliest and the lost, and then asks for our love.

Now you have learnt from me the secret I wanted to tell you. If you can realise this unity, if you can understand this doctrine of practical Vedanta,—that, which the Sufis call the Unity and the Christians call the indwelling Christ, then you will find a wonderful spiritual power, a wonderful Shakti, which will transform your whole life. You will not feel disgust and repulsion when you see a poor man, or a poor woman or a poor child in misery. You will rather experience intense undivided sympathy and attraction. Your whole being will go out towards identification. You wil feel, "It is impossible for me to have my comfort, and for this poor one, who is truly myself, to have discomfort." Nay, the very discomfort of the poor one whom you see in misery will become your own discomfort until it is relieved. The sympathy, as we call it, will grow so intense, that it will not let you rest night or day unless you come to its relief."

"TATVAM ASI."

There is a noble saying of St. Paul about the unity of the members of the body. He says; "where one member suffers, all the other members suffer with it; and where one member is honoured all the members rejoice with it." He is speaking there in a parable of human society, and the parable of the body is a very perfect one. We know how a pain in one limb of the body causes pain to other limbs. If I cut my finger, the pain goes right through my body. But, perfect though this parable of the body is, it is not so great and perfect as that wonderful word of identify in the Upanishads 'Tatvam Asi.' "Thou art that." For while the limbs of the body are material, the Atman is immaterial; while it takes some fraction of time for pain or joy to travel from one part of the body to another, it takes no fraction of time at all for spirit to mingle with spirit, and for sympathy to be expressed.

Sometimes we read in novels of "love at first sight," meaning that one flash of recognition of two kindred souls creates love; but if we practise this doctrine of the Advaitam, then love at first sight will be a daily experience. The flash of recognition of my spirit in my neighbour and his spirit in me will be inevitable.

When I was in the Upper Assam Valley I tried to give this message there in a different form, and I would like you to read what I said on that occasion. One young student from the South of India wrote to me that he had read in a newspaper what I had then spoken about as Advaitam and that he had joined one of the Ramakrishna Missions at once in order to put it into practice. He told me that his life had been filled with joy ever since, and that he had been learning the lesson more carefully day by day.

I am not asking you to leave your college studies and join any mission at this time, though I am certain that in that exceptional circumstance the young student may have been right to leave his. I am rather asking you to find out this truth in the very place here, in the Surma Valley, where you are living to-day. I would ask you definitely to find it out by living with this kindred sympathy, this identity of truest love to your fellow students. Let the Hindu student love the Mussalman and the Christian and the Mussalman love the Hindu and the Christian, and the Christian love both also. Let them do this, not by going out of the way, but here on this spot, by practising the Advaitam.

POET'S ILLUMINATION.

There is a wonderful story told by the poet Rabindranath Tagore about his own illumination. One early morning, just as the sun was rising and he was looking at the palm trees waving in the light of dawn, the veil of separation seemed to be entirely withdrawn, and he knew himself to be one with every creature in the universe. He saw the cow in the street licking its calf and the sight of that tenderness of mother's love made his heart well up with a fountain of tears of joy. He saw the student in the street placing his arms upon the shoulder of his fellow-student tenderly, and again the whole fountain of his being welled up with love and tenderness. All through the wonderful days that followed, this identity of himself with every living creature was not with him an abstract theory, but a practical reality. He did things which he could never have done before. People who were before disgusting to him were now seen in their true light and he loved them with a passionate love. His days and nights were filled with love of God and man, and the vision did not pass away or become faded. Then his elder brother said to him: "Let us go together up to Darjeeling, where you may see the great mountains with their eternal snows." He eagerly thought that this wonderful radiance of sympathy and love which he had experienced would be increased by going up to the hills and seeing the most magnificent sights in the world; but when he got there instead of increasing, the vision began to fade away. Thus he learnt that it is not by deserting our posts or by leaving our daily duty or going away from the dull routine of life that God is found, but rather that He is found where each one of us is placed to do our daily task, and that the footstool where God's feet rest is among the poorest, lowliest and the lost.

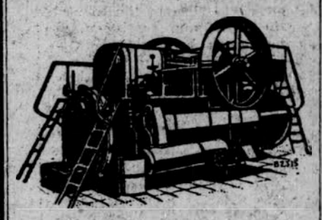
How I wish I could give to you each one at the beginning of your own lives that vision of the Advaitam, which the poet saw; how I wish I could draw away from your young eyes the veil of Maya which separates us from one another; how I wish I could make you see the face of Christ, my Master, as he says to everyone of us; "In as much as you have done it to these very lowest of my brethren, you have done it unto Me." If only I could do this then indeed I should be happy; then indeed my visit to this Surma Valley would be a blessing that might continue, and bear fruit in the years to come.

MAHINDRE & Co.,

KOTHARI BUILDINGS

OPP. G. P. O. BOMBAY.

THE LAUZ LOCOMOBILE STEAM PLANT.



THE SIMPLEST AND VERY ECONOMICAL IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

MANAGE BY ORDINARY MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

MUNICIPAL GOVT.

SUCCESS IN INDIA.

CLAIM FOR SELF-GOVT. STRENGTHENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 17.

The speeches of both Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai in reply to the addresses of the Calcutta Corporation were short, but were full of pathos and sincerity. Both of them appreciated the great work which the Corporation of the second great city of the Empire was rendering. Indeed, Pandit Malaviya proceeded to say that the administration of the Municipal city by the representatives of the people was a test of India's capacity for self-Government. Lala Lajpat Rao rather spoke in a low tone.

Pandit Malaviya said:

Mr. Deputy Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta,—

We fell deeply grateful to you for the signal honour you have done in inviting us here this afternoon to honour us with your confidence. I regret that we have not here, at this moment, the Mayor of the Corporation in our midst, but I assure you that we feel very sincerely grateful for the honour you have done us. During the long course of my public life, I have received many addresses and have been present at many functions, but believe me the kind confidence, you have expressed in inviting us here to-day fills me with a deeper sense of satisfaction and thankfulness than I can express.

TRIBUTE TO CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

It is now nearly 38 years ago that I attended the Indian National Congress which was held in 1886 in Calcutta. There we raised our voice in favour of the establishment of self-Government in India. We have agitated for the establishment of self-Government during all these years. Self-Government has not come to us in the measure we have desired, but it is a great satisfaction, it fills me with hope for the future that the second city of the Empire is now administered by the chosen representatives of the people and that the representatives of the people have invited the co-operation of the public at large in carrying on the administration. The work of self-Government of the Empire will be judged by he work of the self-Government in this city, in the most important city of the Indian Empire and the measure of unity and the harmony which prevails in administration of the Corporation of Calcutta amongst Europeans and Indians of all classes Hindus and Mahomedans, is sign of good augury for the future development of self-Government in India. While we have much to deplore and feel depressed about in regard to events which happen from time to time in the country, the manner in which you, gentlemen, are conducting your work in this Corporation fills us with hope for the future. For, if we can manage the affairs of the Corporation of Calcutta in a spirit of harmony and friendliness, to the satisfaction of the public whom it is your privilege and to serve and to the satisfaction of the most impartial critics who watch you work, I feel that you have established a far stronger case to a larger share in the administration of the Empire. Your practical demonstration of capacity to manage the affairs of the second largest city in the British Empire will go far to establish the claims we have been urging. Not that that is the only way of establishing those claims, but it will undoubtedly be a great means of support in the cause we have been fighting all these several decades.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF LIFE.

I do not know how to express the feeling of personal gratitude I feel towards you for having done me the honour of inviting me here to-day. You have spoken of the humble service I have been rendering to the country for the last several decades. Of the value of that service I am not the judge, perhaps you are better judges. But I feel you have been overindulgent towards me, that your kindness towards me has led you to form a higher estimate of that service than I deserve. But one thing I do tell you in the desire to see a united India in order to see that all sections, all classes of the people should work together as fellow subjects, as fellow human beings, with a sense of justice to all and injury to none, with a sense that everyone should feel that the honour of every other fellow citizen is his own honour and his own interest, that certainly has been the guiding principle of my life during the last forty years. I feel that no higher duty devolves on any Indian than that of promoting a feeling of real, brotherly friendliness among all sections that reside in this land,—whether they belong to one faith or not, whether they are the original inhabitants of India or are only sojourners in this land for the purpose of trade,—every fellow subject who comes to reside in this country should feel that we are as anxiously interested in his honour and prosperity as in the honour and prosperity of our own Indian fellow subjects. Towards this end we have been endeavouring, we have been working and towards this end he have to work. Of course, the larger share to a larger measure of freedom does not lie in our hands, but we can contribute most to its success by working in the way you have been working in this Corporation.

CALCUTTA STANDS FOR INDIA.

You have worked under great difficulties and perhaps, it is not time to pronounce a judgment on the work of the new administration which has been installed. But, nothing daunted by those difficulties you have carried on the administration and the excellent spirit you have shown entitles you to the gratitude not only of the residents of Calcutta but of India as a whole, because, I feel that the hope of India, the claim of India for self-Government rests in a large measure in your hands at present, that Calcutta stands not merely for Calcutta and Bengal but for India as a whole. I hope that the manner in which you are conducting your affairs will strengthen the cause of India as a whole.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

You have referred to my humble service in connection with the Benares Hindu University and you have expressed one sentiment in it which I deeply cherish; namely, the hope that under my guidance the Benares Hindu University will stand for that catholicity, that universal sympathy and brotherhood which are essential teachings of the Vedanta and in which lies the salvation not only of India but of the world. Let me assure you that the Benares Hindu University, though it has got a denominational name is a National Institution that Mahomedans and Anglo-Indians are quite as welcome there as Hindus, that while the teachings of the Hindu religion is compulsory in the case of Hindu students, Mahomedan students and Christian students are quite welcome and some of them, I am glad to say, are already receiving education in the Engineering College. The colleges of the Benares Hindu University are open to all students of whatever race they may be. You will be glad to hear that at this moment nearly 200 students of the Engineering College belong to Bengal. In the general colleges too a very large number of students belong to Bengal and Bihar. So I hope you will feel assured that the Benares Hindu University will give you no occasion at any time to think that it is not run on national lines. I hope that you will find when you study the work of the students who are being trained there that it is supplementing a want long felt, introducing higher technological education to our students. We are imparting education in mechanical, and electrical and mining engineering. The standard for examinations for the degrees of the Benares Hindu University is nearly the same as that of the London University and I shall be very glad if more students will go from Bengal to the Benares University to avail themselves of the services which are placed at their disposal.

I feel very deeply grateful to you for the honour you have done me. I only wish increased prosperity and greater honour to the Calcutta Corporation in the great work it has undertaken (applause).

LALAJI'S REPLY.

Lala Lajpat Rai said:

Mr. Deputy Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Corporation of Calcutta,—

From the bottom of my heart I thank you very much for the great honour you have done me in presenting me with this address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Calcutta. I do not take it as a personal compliment. I take it as a compliment to the cause I represent, the cause of India's freedom and India's regeneration. Therefore my gratitude to you is of a very different kind. I regret very much as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has already expressed the absence of the Mayor for whom I have great respect and esteem and admiration and whose sacrifices have entitled him to honour not only in Bengal but throughout India. It will not be using your hospitality and courtesy properly, if I were to enter into any controversy. Therefore, I will content myself with saying that I endorse all the remarks which have fallen from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, except that I cannot help remarking that the political situation as it is at present cannot remain stationary. I hope that all of us will join together in putting our heads together in collaborating and co-operating to find a solution which will not only be peaceful, but will satisfy the wishes and aspirations of all sections, of all castes, of all creeds. It is obvious that the situation is very complicated, very difficult and it requires a combined effort to solve it in such a manner that it may leave no sting behind it in the minds and hearts of any section of the Indian population. Towards that end I hope the Corporation of Calcutta and its Aldermen and Councillors will contribute in a substantial degree.

RIGHT TO MAKE MISTAKE.

I am a believer, rightly or wrongly, that good Government is no substitute for self-Government. My friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya hopes—and I hope his hopes are well-founded—that the management of this Corporation is giving satisfaction to all sections of the public. I hope that it will be as good if not better than the administration of the old Corporation. But even if it is not so satisfactory, not so good, I would welcome it. We cannot possibly learn except by mistakes. Even if we make any mistake we have a right to do it. I do not think that anybody should cavil at our mistakes. Considering the political condition under which we have been living for the past 200 years. The handicaps under which we have worked and are now working I hope that our critics will judge us more generously. Even if the Corporation makes any mistake, I will take it as an indication not of its failure but of its success. We must learn and we cannot learn unless we make mistakes. Furthermore, I will mind at all if this Corporation makes mistakes.

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON.

I had the privilege of travelling throughout the world. I have the greatest admiration for the public life and the purity of public life of Great Britain, but I say from experience of other countries that municipal administration in India is in no way more corrupt or worse than that of many other countries which are considered at the present moment to be the best to be at the top of civilised country. I have practical experience of the administration of the different municipal bodies in Europe and America and I am perfectly justified in saying than judging everything together, taking all the circumstances into consideration. I do not think that Indian municipal administration, be it in Bombay or in Calcutta or in smaller towns is in any way more dificient or more corrupt than in big cities in Europe and America. I make one reservation. I yield to none in my admiration of the great qualities of the Britishers and the purity of public life in Great Britain and I say that we have yet a great deal to learn from them. We are not ashamed to learn from them. We are out to learn everything we can for the benefit of our country. But there is a fashion growing up among some people to run down the administration of Indian municipal bodies as corrupt. I have not seen any part of the world where party spirit does not prevail. I do not say I approve of it, but it is human nature and we need not be very much obsessed by our imperfection. We should not be afraid of going on and advancing by rather bold steps for fear of making mistakes. Mistakes we shall make and we shall always be ready to acknowledge them.

As I said before, thing cannot remain as they are at present. We must advance. I hope that all of us, be they of any community or race or colour or religion, should combine together lovally hand in hand with that lovalty which is due to the whole of India in order to find out a solution of this problem, which will be not only peaceful but must satisfy all sections of the Indian people. I hope that the Corporation and their worthy Mayor and Deputy Mayor are going to contribute substantially to the solution of that problem in a peaceful and satisfactory manner. I thank you once more for the great honour you have done in presenting me with this address.

IN MEMORY OF LATE LOKMANYA.

AKOLA CITIZENS BUILD A THEATRE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, April 18.

The opening ceremony of the Shriram Cinema and the Lokamanya Theatre newly built at Akola in memory of late Lokamanya Tilak was performed last night with great eclat by Professor Dhundiraj Govind Phalke, the first Maharastriyan Hindi Film Manufacturer, under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, M. L. A., Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Karandiker, Mr. Waman Gopal Joshi of Amraoti, Mr. Narayangao Bamangaonker, Mr. Achut Balwant Kolhatkar and other prominent people of Berar graced the occasion by their presence. Almost all the officers and the public at large were present.

The theatre provides accommodation for 1,500 seats and is fully equipped with electrical installation fans and lights. On behalf of the proprietors, Mr. Aney presented Mr. Phalke a gold medal in appreciation of his career in film land. Mr. Phalke in appropriate words declared the theatre open and the gentlemen invited were served with "Pansupari" and "Attargulab." After a vote of thanks to the chair the ceremony terminated.

SENSATIONAL GANG CASE AT DACCA.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 18.

A sensational gang case in which several respectable Bengalee youths are concerned is being tried by the special Sessions Judge of Dacca with the aid of a special jury. In this case there were 22 accused persons, one of whom turned an approver and another pleaded guilty. The Sessions Judge reserved sentence in respect of this accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused committed series of dacoities in Vikrampur, Faridpur and Tipera during 1922 and 1923. In November 1923 the police arrested two of the accused Surendra Gosh and Patik Banerjee at Lodaganj steamer station just as they landed and recovered from them a six chambered revolver and some live cartridges. Surendra Gosh, who subsequently became the approver, made a confession. The police stimultaneously searched a number of houses in the different parts of Dacca, Faridpur and Tippera districts and the present acused were arrested. It was alleged that during the police investigation stolen properties were recovered. The trial is proceeding.—A.P.

NEW LAHORE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

LAHORE, Apl. 18.

A new illustrated English weekly paper styled "Sunday Times" will shortly be published from Lahore and a specimen issue will be out on Wednesday 22nd April. It will be a Nationalist organ and will contain special articles on commerce, literature and art. A page will be devoted to articles of interest to women written by women. The chief promoter of this enterprise is Lala Kanhaya Lal Gauba, son of Lala Harkrishen Lal.—A.P.

ADEN NOTES.

IMPORT OF SALT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ADEN, APRIL 12.

Mr. M. Yaseen Khan, B.A., LL.B., who was on long leave resumed duty as Registrar and First Class Magistrate of the Court of the Resident, Aden, on Thursday the 9th instant. His "locum tenens" Mr. S. Hason Hamood, reverted to his substantive post of a clerk of the Court. A few months ago it was rumoured that Mr. Yaseen Khan would not come to Aden at all. There was almost a rejoicing in the town when the news of his arrival spread like wild fire from one corner to the other. I came to know that a wireless message to "S. S. DONGOLA," welcoming this gentleman was sent by the citizens of Aden.

I alluded in a recent letter to the deadlock in the matter of trade between Aden and Hodeida, and according to news now received it is stated that it was not "Ibn Saood" but the "Imam" Yehya of Sana" who marched on Hodeida and captured this port together with Geizan, Lohaya, and Midi, three other commercial ports on the Red Sea littoral. The trade which was temporarily suspended between this port and Hodeida has again been thrown open.

Many refugees have come to Aden from Jedda. Some of them say that Jedda is in a state of flux. Life is not secure owing to the weakness of the army and maladministration of Amir Ali. There is also some desire in the army to rebel in the event of Ibn Saood making a genuine effort to capture Jedda, if he has not already done so.

——Aden was declared a free port in 1850, duties being leavied on nothing except on alcoholic preparations, intoxicating drugs, arms and ammunition. In spite of the advantage of being a free port, there is now-a-days some depression in its trade, chiefly due to the conflagration in the Hedjaz, and the recent activities of the Imam on the Red Sea coast. In addition to this stunning blow to trade a proposal is under consideration about allowing the importation into Aden of salt from foreign countries and the transhipment of the same from here. I think the Governor General in Council once decided that no salt from outside countries should be allowed to be brought to Aden. How the question has cropped up once again is not definitely known. The salt manufacturers, Messrs. Abdoolabhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, The Italian Salt Co., and Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljee, will no doubt, suffer materially if this proposal materialisess It will also put Government to undue loss from dimunution in royaljties and the Port Trust from reduction in port dues. Many labourers will also be thrown out of work. I think the proposal is to bring the rock-salt of Salif (an island opposite Kamaran Island, in the Red Sea) to Aden and tranship the same to other countries. The salt of Salif in its natural condition is rather coarse and the refining work has to be done by machinery. Still its production is not so expensive as is the case with the Aden variety which is obtained by the evaporation of sea-water in which both natural and artificial means are employed. Hence I believe it is feared that if Salif salt reaches Aden it will affect the local product as the dumping of German goods affect some Englishi manufacturers. The three companies, I am told, have lodged a protest against the importation or transhipment of salt to and from Aden.

DAWOODI BOHRAS AND THE WAKFS.

At a largely attended meeting of the Dawoodi Bohras held at the Anjuman-e-Dawoodi on Tuesday last the following resolutions were unaniomously passed:—

(1) This meeting looks with contempt and views with great displeasure the attitude taken up by the paper "Satya Mitra" in publishing the views of a handful of men in the name of Dawoodi Bohras after an influential deputation of the leading members of the Dawoodi Bohras had waited on the Educational Minister on the 17th February to move the Local Government to exempt the Wakfs of the Dawoodi Bohra community from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923.

These are not the views of the true Dawoodi Bohras, that is, believers in the unbroken succession of the Daiul-Multaq upto the present holder of the office His Holiness Sardar Syedna Tahir Saifuddin Saheb but of those who believe that the line of succession of the Daiul-Mutlaq is broken and there is no Daiul-Mutlaq for them. This attitude has injured and insulted the feelings of all true Dawoodi Bohras and is likely to lead to a breach of peace, as the question involved is none the less important than the one which was taken up and discussed in 1917 by the "Praja Mitra" on behalf of the seceding Bohras of Tardeo side and which deeply injured the religious sentiments of the Dawoodi Bohra community.

(2) This meeting further resolves that the Secretary be authorised to forward the copies of the foregoing resolution to the Press and to the authorities concerned so that action may be taken in time to prevent any breach of the peace by the publication of views in the name of Dawoodi Bohras which are contrary to their religious principles, beliefs and sentiments.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

LOAN UNDER ASSUMED NAME.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, John Thomas Rana and Manuel Henriques of Thana were placed yesterday on a charge of cheating and forgery with intent to cheat. Mr. F. Oliviera defended the first accused. The second accused was undefended while Mr. R. S. Pandit appeared for the complainant, Himatlal Krishnaji, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Nawla Dhungaji bankers of Bombay.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala prosecuted. The first accused, he said, was a clerk employed of the Bombay Municipality and the second accused was the English correspondence clerk of the complainant's firm and was entirely responsible for all the English correspondence.

In 1923 the first accused was in need of money. He went to the second accused who advised him to leave Bombay and to address a letter under an assumed name to the complainant's firm asking for a loan. The second accused promised to see that the loan was given by his own employers as soon as the letter was received.

On the April 20, 1923 the complainant received a letter from W. P. Roberts from Secunderabad. Roberts said he was an Engineer of the Sanitary Department of Madras and drew a salary of Rs. 1,200. Later on letters of the accused were received by the complainant's firm from Dhond. After deducting interest the complainants sent Rs. 780 to the accused on June 4, 1923. On June 30 the complainant received another letter from Roberts saying that his wife was ill and that he would soon be going to England. As the usual monthly instalment of Rs. 200 did not arrive the complainant got suspicions and informed the police. A letter was written to Mr. Roberts at Madras but he disowned all knowledge of the matter.

On April 3rd last the second accused was arrested at Miraj and on his statement the second accused was arrested. The prosecution further alleged that all the letters written by the first accused were written by him under an assumed name under the instigation of the first accused.

VICEROY AT OOTY.

Ootacamund, April 17.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his daughter together with Lord and Lady Goschen motored down this morning to Avalanche, a distance of about fourteen miles for fishing. Their Excellencies and the party will lunch at Avalanche and return to Ooty at about four this afternoon. There will be a dinner party at the Government House to-night. To-morrow (Saturday) His Excellency will motor to Wellington where the Viceroy will have lunch with Major General Ponsonby, Officer Commanding Madras District. His Excellency will also play a golf there and return to Ootacamund in the afternoon.—A. P.

CATCHES 19 FISH.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted private interviews to-day to the Honourable Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Member of the Executive Council, the Honourable the Rajah of Panagal and the Rajah of Kollengode.

At yesterday's fishing excursion the Viceroy caught 19 fish.

It is understood that an expert from the Railway Board is coming to Ootacamund on Monday to confer with the Madras Government regarding the electrification of certain railways.—A.P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

Simla, April 17.

Legislative Department:—Messrs W. F. Hudson and T. E. Meir have resigned the membership of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. K. G. Harper assumed charge of his duties as an atache on the 15th April.

Home Department:—The services of Mr. R. J. S. Dodd are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Punjab. Mr. D. Petrie, Officiating Director, Intelligence Bureau is confirmed in that appointment.

Finance Department:—Mr. L. J. Perk, Deputy Controller, Assam, has been granted seven months leave.

Department of Commerce:—Messrs E. R. Colman and G. L. Haig have been appointed members of the Indian Tea Association, vice Messrs A. D. Gordon and W. L. Tavers respectively.

Department of Education, Health and Lands:—Dr. N. H. Fairly, Medical Research Officer, Bombay, Bacteriological Laboratory, officiates as Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, vice Lt. Col F. P. Nackie, granted six months leave. Lt Col. W. F. Harvey, Director, central Research Institute, Kasauli, is granted preparatory to retirement wenty eight months combined leave.

Marine Department:—The services of Lieut Commander R. D. Merriman are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as officiating 2nd Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon vice Lieut Commander H. L. Davis granted leave.

Railway Department:—The construction of railway line by the Agency of the Bengal Nagpur Railway on five feet six inches guage between Raipur and Parvatipur a distance of 260 miles, is sanctioned. —A. P.

PANCH MAHALS LETTER

LAND REVENUE UNDER REVISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DOHAD, April 17.

During the last year Mr. Braham, Assistant Collector, went round all the five Talukas of this district with a view to see if the land revenue now taken from the ryot, who is in this district either a Bhil or a Koli, needed any revision. Revision in 90 cases out of 100 means increment. The result is that substantial increases have been proposed in four talukas out of five, and things remain as they were in the fifth. Kalol and Halol Talukas are the most affected by the increment, the rate of increment for different villages being from two to nine aanas per rupee of present assessment. The reasons assigned are that the talukas have been benefitted by Baroda-Godhra Chord Railway line and that the cotton and ground-nut crops have enriched the cultivator. Though these crops form only 7 to 8 per cent. each of the total cropped area in Kolal Taluka, it is considered *inter alia* a sufficient reason for an all-round increase in that Taluka. Protest meetings were held in Kalol and Halol by the cultivators and their representative Patels and numerous petitions have been sent to the Collector asking the increments to be cancelled. It happens that the present Collector is the same as the Revision Survey Settlement Officer, so it remains to be seen how the protests are dealt with.

Last year's resolution of the Legislative Council suspending the increment, if any, in all future revision settlement proposals is thus set at nought and is not being given effect to even for such a poor and backward district as Panch Mahals. Increment is proposed for some villages of Jhalod Taluka also a quite out-of-the-way area and growing no rich non-food crops. Is the Bombay Council quite impotent?

BHIL SCHOOLS.

Recently we had annual functions of two of the prominent schools conducted by the Bhil Seva Mandal, of the day school at Garbada, 12 miles to the south, and of the free residential school at Jesawada, 8 miles to the south-west. They are presided over by Mr. Dalsukhbhai L. Shah, Pleader and District Board President and by R. S. Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., respectively, both of whom came down specially for the gatherings. These were great occasions for those villages and Bhils residing in surrounding villages. The schools of the Mandal, especially the residential schools are showing very good progress, and the boys and girls under training there making rapid advance in study, character, and urbanity.

The presence of R. S. Dadubhai in the district was taken advantage of in Dohad, Godhra, Kalol and Halol. In the first two places he gave informal talks to gatherings of friends, discussing various provincial questions and at the latter two he addressed public meetings of cultivators regarding the proposed increment in land revenue. He went into intricacies of the present L. R. System and condemned the assessment on the improvements made by the royt and that due to subsoil water specially when it is not used for irrigation.

FIRE AT LIMDI.

There was a disastrous fire in the Talukdari village of Limdi in Jhalod Taluka some time ago, which burnt down to ashes 33 houses of Mali cultivators, with all their stock of fodder and grain and their agricultural tools. Happily there was no loss of life—human or cattle, as the fire occurred at mid-day. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 25,000. The people of Limdi, Jhalod and Dohad and some villages came liberally to their assistance and distributed over Rs. 1,600 to the distressed families. The Wadia Charity fund also paid Rs. 500 for the relief of the Malis and they are fairly on the way to starting a new life. A co-operative credit society on share capital system is being formed for their benefit and deposits amounting to about Rs. 5,000 are being collected for payment to the sufferers on easy rates of interest for re-building their houses before the rainy season. The credit of thus rapidly assisting with cheap money the distressed cultivators who are mere tenants-at-will, but very honest and industrious peasants, is due to R. B. Ambashankar U. Maljee, organiser of sociaties in Gujarat, who ran to this district twice for that purpose from Broach.

DISTRICT EDUCATION BOARD.

According to the revised Local Boards Act of 1923, the District Board of Panch Mahals was duly formed and has begun its operation. It has elected its Education Board, with the exception of two general members whom the District Board have illegally chosen from outside the board and which places will be filled by fresh election. The Education Board was to begin its work by taking over all primary schools from Government control and supervision from the beginning of this month, but on account of some higgle-haggling about the money grants by Government to some District boards of Gujarat, the formal transfer has been postponed to the 1st of July next. In the meantime the Board will appoint its Administrative Officer, supervisors and office taff and elect its chairman. The primary teachers look upon this change of masters with some misgiving at present, but after some time they will find that their work will be better supervised and their efforts better recognized than before. In the mean time the quantity of education does not advance a bit, in fact it has remained practically stationary for the last four years. For backward Panch Mahals the number of L. B. Primary Schools stands at the same figure at which it stood about 15 years ago and the poor Bhil and Koli cannot cry out for his just due.

DR. ANNIE BESANT.

"A GREAT STUDENT, A GREAT WORKER AND A GREAT SERVANT OF HUMANITY."

Mr. G. Baseton Butt, Author of "Modern Psychism" writes as follows in "The Two Worlds":

The President of the Theosophical Society was born in London on October 1st, 1847, both her parents being of Irish descent. Her father, who was an agnostic of literary tastes and wide culture, and fond of reading aloud, died when she was only five years of age, and the mother, left alone in the world with her two children, experienced a severe struggle with poverty In order to provide an education for her boy she went to live at Harrow, where she obtained a living by providing board and lodging for boys at Harrow School. At Harrow little Annie attracted the attention of Miss Marryat, sister of Captain Marryat, the famous novelist, and a maiden lady of large means who persuaded the still struggling mother to allow her to educate the child. It was to the personal tuition of Miss Marryat that Mrs. Besant owed the first foundations of her education and the love of knowledge for its own sake, which, she says. "has remained with me ever since."

In December, 1867, when only twenty years of age, she was married to the Rev. Frank Besant, a clergyman of the Church of England. Before her marriage she had desired to cancel her engagement, but her mother refused to allow her to do so. She married, therefore, without affection, and the union was unhappy from the beginning. A son was born to her in January, 1869, and a daughter in August, 1870, after which, through domestic misery, religious doubt, and the strain of tending the children, her health broke down and she nearly died. After her recovery her doubts turned to definite scepticism, and she therefore declined to take the Communion. Her husband was now vicar of Sibsey, an agricultural village in Lincolnshire, and when her action in not attending the Communion began to attract notice he insisted that she must either go through this ceremony in accordance with custom or leave his house. She chose the latter, and as she had suffered ill-treatment at his hands, she was able to obtain a legal separation. A bitter struggle with poverty ensued. By working as children's nurse and governess, she saved the allowance she received from her husband until able to furnish a small house at Upper Norwood. This she intended to be a home for her mother her daughter and herself, the boy having been left in the care of her husband: but no sooner were her arrangements completed than her mother was taken seriously ill, and after a short illness, died. Mrs. Besant was left alone with her child.

She had now passed from orthodoxy Christianity to Theism, and from Theism to Atheism; and in August, 1874, she made the acquaintance of Charles Bradlaugh, and joined the National Secular Society. At the same time she made her first experiment in public speaking, the earliest lecture she ever delivered being given at the Co-operative Institute, 55, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on August 25th, 1874. The subject of this first lecture was "The Political Status of Women," and it was followed by many others, social, religious and philosophical. In September, 1874, she assisted Charles Bradlaugh at Northampton in the General Election, when he contested the borough as a Radical, Mrs. Besant's part in the campaign being to report electioneering incidents for Mr. Bradlaugh's weekly newspaper, "The National Reformer." The year 1875 saw her wholly devoted to propagandist work in the cause of Free Thought and Social Reform. She quickly discovered her marvellous power of oratory, found that she could fire her audience with joy, indignation or fear, bring tears to their eyes with a phrase, and inspire them with passionate fervour for high ideals. She was absolutely fearless. At this time prejudice against independence of thought was more intense and considerable than it is easy in our own broad-minded and tolerant times to realise More than once she had to face hostile mobs bands of hooligans whirling sticks and throwing stones, bigots and ignoramuses who came to jeer and obstruct, but who were silenced, even in their violence and frenzy, by her dauntless presence and the passionate fervour of her eloquence. But her fearlessness went farther even than this, for she threw to the winds, for what she believed to be the Truth, her reputation and good name in the eyes of society. In 1877, being appalled by the sufferings of the poor resulting from too numerous families, she published her famous pamphlet on "The Law of Population," advocating family limitation among the poor, and giving practical information as to how this should be effected. The result was a long and desperate struggle against outraged respectability, torrential abuse, heartless calumny and prosecution in the Courts of Law, which resulted in the cruel injustice of her daughter being taken from her and given into the care of her husband. One of the most magnificent events in the life of Mrs. Besant was this fearless warfare which she waged on behalf of a practice which she deemed necessary, which she regarded as indispensable for the comfort and tranquillity of the poor. and for which she herself and many of her comrades in the fight suffered persecution amounting to nothing less than martyrdom. Probably there is only one other action in the whole of her life which was nobler and required greater courage, and that was the suppression of "The Law of Population" when she joined the Theosophical Society. "The Law of Population" had an enormous sale, and when she refused to publish it further she refused at the same time a substantial offer for the copyright made by a publishing firm. But the real test of her character lay in the necessity which she faced for apparent betrayal of those who had fought for family limitation under her leadership "who saw the results of victory thrown away." "My heart somewhat failed me," she wrote, "at withdrawing from the knowledge of the poor, so far as I could, a temporary palliative of evils which too often wreck their lives and bring many to an early grave." But in common with all great religious teachers, who view existence from the spiritual not the material standpoint, she realised that the practice of birth control is utterly inexcusable, that it is an outrage to the immortal spirit, that it is murder. and that by poisoning life at its very source it creates a colossal legacy of future evil. She had the moral courage to admit her mistake notwithstanding the fact that she had fought and suffered in its cause.

Few noble lives can boast more beautiful friendship than that of Annie Besant and Charles Bradlaugh. For years these two great spirits used to work, write and study in one another's company, speak from the same platform, spend holidays together, discuss plans and share ideals for the betterment and progress of humanity. From their first meeting at the Hall of Science in August, 1874, dated "a friendship that lasted unbroken till death severed the earthly bond, and that to me stretches through Death's gateway, and links us together still," though after she became a Socialist she saw less of him, and he no longer consulted her on questions of policy. She tells us also that "when, a little later, I joined the Theosophical Society, he lost his trust in my reasoning powers and judgment."

In 1884 Annie Besant became a Socialist, joining the Fabian Society in 1885, and a period of unparalleled and wonderfully successful activity followed. She was elected as a member of the London School Board by the Tower Hamlets in 1888, and as a result, secured higher standards of education for the children of the poor, and the present system of medical examination and treatment, and of free meals for the children, is mainly due to her initiative and persistent advocacy She also secured trade union rates for Government and municipal work. She came to the assistance of the dockers and the match-girls at Bryant and May's, obtaining them better wages, better working conditions, and the right to belong to a Trade Union, and on "bloody Sunday." November 13th, 1887, she fought her way, unarmed, alone and at the risk of her life, through cordons of police and soldiers, in her determination to vindicate the national right to liberty of speech in Trafalgar Square.

But this lonely and defiant phase of her career was soon to draw to a close. Always in touch with reality, she lost what illusions she had ever held about the immediate practicability of an ideal state of Socialism, and her mind was seeking for some form of religious basis on which hopes for the future of humanity might reasonably be based. What inspiration, what motive, could she find sufficient powerful to effect realisation of the Brotherhood of Man? She tells us in her "Autobiography" that efforts to organise bands of unselfish workers failed. "Much indeed had been done, but there was not a real movement of self sacrificing devotion, in which men worked for love's sake only, and asked but to give, not to take." Then, on the borderland of a great despair, she met Madame Blavatsky, and became convinced of the truth of Theosophy, joining the Theosophical Society on the 10th of May, 1889

In 1893 Mrs. Besant left England for India and thenceforward Adyar, Madras, became the headquarters of her theosophical work. As a student of occultism, she has developed clairvoyant powers of the highest order. In order to obtain first-hand access to the Oriental scriptures she studied and mastered Sanscrit, the most difficult language in the world, and her books on theosophical doctrines have appeared at frequent intervals since. Her practical social and political work has also not been neglected. In co-operation with Colonel Olcott, she built up the headquarters of the Theosophical Society and the Oriental Library, opened the pariah schools for the low caste and pauper classes of the population, which are still thronged with little children and are a literally priceless boon to this poor and outcast section of humanity. At a time when the Christian world was bent on "converting" India, she undertook with magnificent courage "the pioneer work of arousing Hindus and Zoroastrians to the realisation of the priceless treasures hidden in the sacred books, on which they were allowing the dust to gather." Thereby she has assisted the Indians to preserve thteir individuality as a nation, reviving their self-respect and preserving their religious faith and ideals. Literally, she has been the saviour of India, and during the Great War, although nearly seventy years of age, was for a time interned as a dangerous character. On the death of Colonel Olcott in February, 1907, Mrs. Besant, succeeded to the presidency of the Theosophical Society, in which capacity she has poured out her tireless energies for the benefit of humanity ever since.

As regards Dr. Besant's teachings, these, as most readers of "The Two Worlds" are already aware, have points which coincide with Spiritualistic doctrines and also points of emphatic disagreement. Dr. Besant, as an exponent of Theosophy, is opposed to the practice of mediumship and of communication thereby with spirits on the astral plane, on the ground that this is liable to hinder the progress of the spirit themselves towards higher spheres (for which their attention should be directed away from the earth-, and may also lead to obsession of the medium by undeveloped and even by malevolent spirits.

There is a difference also in the geography of the spirit-world as mapped out by Theosophists. Apart, from the nomenclature (planes being referred to, instead of spheres the actual nature of the planes is stated and the respects in which they differ from each other. There is not merely a progressive refinement of material and intensification of spirit, as it is taught, for instance, in the Vale Owen scripts, but a definite change in the centre of consciousness. According to Theosophy, the great spiritual planes amount to seven, the two highest, the Monadic and the Divine, being as yet unmanifested. The others are the Budhic, the Causal or Higher Mental, the Lower Mental, the Astral, and the Physical. On the astral plane consciousness operates as desire, and on the mental plane it operates as thought—through the astral and mental bodies. Highly evolved individuals also possess a Budhic or Bliss body, vehicle of charity. Each of these planes is divided into seven sub-planes. On the lower regions of the astral are the spheres of discomfort and purgation, the "hells" of other seers. On the higher astral are the various paradisaic worlds of Christian, Spiritualist, Mahomedan, Red Indian and so forth. On the lower mental concrete thought and imagination express themselves through visual ideas; while the Causal is the realm of the pure reason, transcending language and imagery.

Other primary doctrines are those of reincarnation and karma. It is taught that not only human beings, but every form of manifested life, is born into existence again and again. By phisical contact the spiritual bodies are stimulated, and potentialities are unfolded and become powers. Thus spiritual entities develop in life after life until they attain humanity. Still the cycle of birth and death goes on, until the man's full powers are brought forth and he returns to earth no more. The same principle applies to worlds and universes, which are born and die and are born again throughout the alternating periods of Days and Nights of Brahma, or the forthgiven and indrawn Breath. a Day or Night being equal to 311,040,000,000,000 years. (The Secret Doctrine, by H. P. Blavatsky.)

The second principle that of Karma is the law which determines the constitution of our bodies and the conditions and circumstances of physical existence as a result of past lives. According to the doctrine of Karma, actions, good or bad, performed in one life produce results in another. The operation of Karma is controlled by certain high Intelligences called the Lords of Karma, and is also effected by laws of affinity and attraction. When a spirit is ready for rebirth it attracts to itself material fitted to express the nature acquired in previous lives, and thus, in a very real manner, we not only build our own spiritual bodies, but through them, influence the dense physical, selecting the materials of which they are composed, and determining by our past thoughts and desires their refinement and quality.

Theosophy, therefore, differs from Spiritualism on the vexed question of immortality. Theosophy teaches the permanence of the individual, but the transience of the personality, for the latter is resident in the lower vehicles astral and mental. "The personality." wrote Dr. Besant in "The Ancient Wisdom," "consists of the transitory vehicles through which the Thinker energes in the physical, astral and lower mental worlds, and of all the activities connected with these. . . The individuality consists of the Thinker himself, the immortal tree that puts out all these personalities as leaves, to last through the spring, summer and autumn of human life." After a period man dies to the astral plane and dies to the mental. Only the pure spirit remains, and this, with most of us, for almost all are imperfect, is reclothed in a new set of bodies (a new personality- and born again and again until fit to enter the presence of God and issue forth no more.

The chief arguments in favour of this belief are that it removes all injustice and ensures ultimate perfection for all. It is supported also by abnormal cases of dissociated, split or alternating personality (which exist apart from spirit-mediumship), and by the fact that perpetual and eternal progress through the spirit-spheres would be no progress at all, since such progression could never be apparent in infinity and eternity. And this, of course, is recognised by Spiritualists, who admit that a time must arrive, ultimately, when progress ceases.

The foregoing, of course, is necessarily a bald and inadequate sketch of Dr. Besant's teachings, whole sections of the subject such as Yoga, memory of past lives, clairvoyance, occult ethnology and cosmogony, social ethics, the future of humanity, the Causeless Cause and the First Cause, trinities human and divine, the seven-fold basis of life, the underlying unity of religions, the Masters or Elder Brothers of Humanity and the Great Teacher whose return to earth is expected, being necessarily left untouched.

Lastly, no biography of Dr. Besant would be complete without reference to her marvellous gifts of oratory. Her style has dignity, lucidity and fervour, and she is universally recognised as one of the very greatest speakers living. Truly she has the gift of golden speech, swaying the heart and mind with her words; and with this most potent weapon she has effected much beneficent reform and has overthrown evils which cold print might have left unscathed. Although she has now reached the great age of seventy-seven years, Dr. Besant is tireless in writing, working and speaking, and still delivers long extempore lectures almost daily, The quantity of work she is able to achieve is still so great that colleagues find it impossible to keep pace with her. Besides editing "The Theosophist" and the "Adyar Bulletin" which circulate throughout the world, she is Editor of "New India," a daily newspaper published in Madras, and is also General Secretary of the National Conference of India and of the National Convention of India. On December 14, 1922, the degree of D.L. was conferred upon her at the Hindu University, Benares, in recognition of her great services to educational work in India, thus expressing a fraction of the world-wide affection and respect which she commands. Countless thousands owe their happiness and bright prospects to her efforts and remember her with most heartfelt love. Without any shadow of doubt, Dr Annie Besant is one of the most marvellous and gifted seers, one of the most brilliant and noble women, who have ever lived—not the Great Teacher, certainly, whom Theosophists expect, but a great student, a great worker and a great servant of humanity.

OUT TO WIN SWARAJ.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Dr. Annie Besant, who had come down to Bombay to put fresh life into the Convention movement so as to win Swaraj for India as early as possible.

MYSORE COFFEE CESS BILL.

CONSIDERATION DEFERRED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

At yesterday's meeting the Mysore Legislative Council, the Coffee Cess Bill elicited a heated discussion in Hosakoppa Krishnarao who was a member of the Select Committee had written a dissenting minute suggesting amendments regarding the definition of Coffee land as meaning land on which coffee was actually grown. He had also suggested an increase of acreage from 5 to 25 for the purpose of the levy of the cess. The amendments lapsed for want of a mover Mr. Krishnarao being absent. Mr. Javari ,Ganeshrao planters representative led the opposition, which was well supported by distinguished and experienced members, some of whom were retired officers like Devan Bahadurs Puttannachetty, Srikantesvarier, Rao Bahadur Shamrao. The Devan deferred the consideration respecting the opposition views.

OUDH BANK CASE.

DIRECTORS TO APPEAR BEFORE COURT.

LUCKNOW, April 18.

In regard to the affairs of the Oudh Bank Limited (In Liquidation) at the representation of Mr. H. K. Ghosh, Barrister, Mr. Syed Wazir Hussain, Additional Judical Commissioner, passed further orders that before Lt. Raja Hukum Tej Partabsingh was examined his counsel would be given an opportunity to agree that he could not publicly extmined on mere allegations.

Pandit Ramnath Dave, late Manager of the Oudh Bank and Messrs Ochme Jangbaheadur and Labani, Directors, were how ever, ordered to appear on the 6th July before the Court for public examination. No summons could be served upon another Director, Kumar Srikrishen, as he is believel to be residing at present outside the British India.—A. P.

"I ACCEPT YOUR CONTRADICTION."

DARBHANGA'S WIRE TO MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

DELHI, April 18.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has received from the Maharajah of Darbhanga the following telegram in reply to his own regarding the Maharajah's misreporting his speech in which he was alleged to have claimed that every Mussalman was superior to Mr. Gandhi:

"I have just received your telegram. I accept your contradiction. Maharajah of Darbhanga."

With reference to this the Maulana states that he had expected some expression of regret from the Maharajah on account of his having joined the ranks of those, who had persistently been spreading a lie for more than a year in spite of his widely and repeatedly published contradiction, but that it was some relief to know that the Maharajah accepted the contradiction even now. —A.P.

FORGED CURRENCY NOTES.

SMUGGLING SACCHARINE.

MADRAS, April 17.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Eastern Range, Madras, has issued notification warning the pubic of a series of forged currency notes for rupee one all of which are prefixed J/3. A number of forged notes which have passed into circulation in this Presidency are believed to have come across, from the Straits Settlements. These notes are very fair imitations of the genuine.

The Local Police arrested two Mahomedans and prosecuted them before the Customs authorities for smuggling 210 tins of saccharine valued at about Rs. 5,000/from Pondicherry. The tins were ordered to be confiscated and the smugglers were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 1,100.

A Committee has been appointed by the Madras Government to initiate executive arrangements necessary in connection with the Childrens' Act in the city.—A. P.

FIGHT BETWEEN DACOITS AND VILLAGERS.

ARRESTS AT CALCUTTA AND HOWRAH.

Calcutta, April 17.

A fight between dacoits and villagers is reported from Midnapur. On the night of the 6th instant a dacoity was committed in the house of Rajendra Nanda of the village Lakhi in the Midnapur district. The dacoits assaulted the inmates of the house and confined them in a room which was chained from outside. Rajendra's brother managed to escape and collected the villagers. While the dacoits were coming out of the house with the booty worth about Rs. 4,000 the villagers offered stout resistence and there was a fight, but the dacoits tried to escape The villagers pursued the dacoits and overtook them and seized seven dacoits, including a village doctor. Three of the dacoits made statements before the police which led to the arrest of one man in Calcutta and another in Howrah and the recovery of some property.—A.P.

MAKING FALSE AFFIDAVITS.

AN AHMEDABAD SCARE.

AHMEDABAD, April 18.

Last Thursday night the Hindus of a street in Jamalpur collected together on hearing a rumour that Khan Bahadur Kadri, Honorary First Class Magistrate wanted to bury the body of his father in his house near a Hindu temple. Thereupon the City Magistrate and the Dy. Superintendent of Police went to the spot and asked the Hindus to take legal action Next morning the Hindus filed a suit in the court of the Joint Sub-Judge an "ad interim" injunction agtinst Khan Bahadur Kadri. Subsequently, however, it was learnt that the father of Mr. Kadri was alive and the court cancelled the "ad interim" injunction and dismissed the suit with costs. The court also issued notices against the complainant Hindus to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for making false affidavits.—A.P.

ROHILKHAND KUMAON RAILWAY.

Mr. Manial Kothari Hon. General Secretary B. B. and C. I. Ry Employees Association in the course of his letter sent us for publication, narrating the experience gained by him in his tour, says. "Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway is a State managed Railway, It deals with heavy passenger and goods traffic, and annually makes large profits. Recently it has been amalgamated with the B. N. W. Ry. The amalgamation may have been of some advantage to the Administration in the point of economy, but it has in no way so far improved the miserable lot of the staff. The scales of pay on this Railway are very low and they hardly bear any proportion to the hard and heavy duties the employees have to perform and the hard economic conditions they have to face every day of their life. The scales have no parallel anywhere except perhaps on the Morvi State Ry. It is inhuman to keep a large class of employees in a state of abject poverty and servility.

After dwelling at length upon the salaries, methods of fine and other complaints of the staff he has earnestly appealed to the Agent to revise and raise the present scales of pay so as to adjust them in an appreciable manner to the ever growing responsibility, work and the present economic conditions.

FRENCH WARSHIPS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 18.

The two French warships now in Karachi Harbour, "La Maerne" and "Aviso Cassiopee" are from Rochefort and belong to the Indo-China and the Pacific Squadrons respectively and are on a cruise. They will visit Bombay, Colombo and Penang. From Penang "La Maerne" will join the fleet at Saigon and "Aviso Cassiopee" will proceed to Queenstown, New Caledonia, Tahaiti and probably Australia and New Zealand. The 'Aviso Cassiopee" is commanded by Captain De Frigote J. Decoux and "La Marne" is commanded by Captain De Caervette Dambe. The former ship burns coal and the latter oil fuel.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

CHARGED WITH MURDER AND ABETMENT.

Emperor

vs.

1. Florence Symon.
2. Joseph Reynolds.
3. Mary Dias.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Perceival and a Special Jury.)

The accused were charged with the offence of murder and abetment of murder under Sections 302 and 114 of I. P. Code.

The facts of the case were that one D'Costa lived with his mistress Christiline in a room in Haji Casam's Chawl in Copper Smith Lane at Mazagaon. Next door to them lived Accused No. 1 with his mistress, accused No. 3. On the 22nd of January, 1925 D'Costa went home at about 3 in the afternoon from work. His mistress complained to him that accused No. 3 had abused her. At about five or six in the evening one Joseph Soares who boarded with D'Costa and his mistress came in. D'Costa had a bath and took his dinner with Soares and then went to the room of the accused to remonstrate with accused No. 1 about the conduct of accused No. 3. A quarrel arose and D'Costa came out of the room of the accused when accused No. 2 hit him on the head with a large bottle full of country liquor. Accused No. 1 stabbed him with a knife between the 7th and the 8th rib. The knife cut the spleen and entered the stomach. No. 3 hit D'Costa on the head with a piece of iron pipe.

Accused No. 1 stated that there was a scuffle between D'Costa and accused No. 3 when he intervened and separated them and then walked out of the house and he did not know how D'Costa sustained the injury.

No. 2 stated that D'Costa rushed at him with a knife, whereupon he hit him with the bottle and called No. 1 who took away the knife from D'Costa.

No. 3 denied that she hit D'Costa.

D'Costa was taken to the Police Station at about 8 at night, and was sent to the J. J. Hospital. He died on the way to the hospital.

After listening to the evidence and the addresses of counsel and the charge of the learned Judge the Jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of grievous hurt against accused No. 1 and a verdict of not guilty against Nos. 2 and 3.

His Lordship ordered accused Nos. 2 and 3 to be discharged. Sentence on No. 1 will be passed to-day.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, the Advocate-General and Mr. M. A. Somji, Bar.-at-Law appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3.

Mr. Gomes, Bar.-at-Law appeared for accused No. 2.

"SAVED THE TROUBLE"

WOMEN DECEIVED ON BOARDSHIP.

Chappabai, and three other women passengers on board the s.s. "Chakla," which arrived in Bombay on the 16th instant had to relate to the police the story of a sad experience they had on board the ship. They met a man, on board the ship who gave his name as Meghji Kanji. As the women were wearing gold ornaments Meghji suggested to them to put the jewellery in a box and hand it over to him to be passed through the customs office, as they would have a great deal of trouble there. They therefore took off their jewellery consisting of gold ornaments and placed them in a box containing six wearing apparel cash and notes collectively valued at Rs. 1,109-12-0 and handed it with four other boxes to Meghji. On arrival at Bombay Meghji cleared the other four boxes and placed them in a victoria with the women The women waited for some time for the box containing their jewellery and clothes, but as it did not turn up, they went to search for Meghji, who, however had absconded with the box.

Police are making inquiries.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAIN.

At an inquest held on the body of an unknown Hindu, who was found unconscious near Masjid Station on Sunday evening, a verdict of accidental death apparently due to being knocked down by a train was returned.

The evidence showed that about 7 p.m. on Sunday, the deceased was found lying near the electric train rails at Masjid Bunder Station. He had a ticket for Kurla in his pocket. He was bleeding from head and was unconscious. The police removed him to G. T. Hospital were he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday.

PANDIT MALAVIYA VISITS AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 18.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya visited the Baidya Sastra Pith Ayurvedic College and had a discussion with Kabiraj Shamaldas Bachaspati Principal of the College on the assimilation of western medical scientific knowledge in the rebuilding of Hindu medical science. It was agreed that they should adopt the western methods in such a way that the genuine and true spirit of Ayurveda was not destroyed. It was also decided that the teaching of Ayurveda should be conducted in the vernacular of the province and not exclusively in Sanskrit.—A.P.

THE SPINNING FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has b[illegible] a letter in "The Chronicle" [illegible] in the form of a criticism of the letter of Mr. J. C. Erunza, Director of the Spinning Franchise Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, published some time back in your esteemed journal. The writer of the letter under discussion, Mr. E. S. R. Pattali seems to find that the B. P. C. C. Khadi Board has violated the spirit of the Spinning Franchise as a Franchise." While agreeing to Mr. Pattali's contention that the real aim of the Spinning Franchise is to demonstrate the dignity and magnanimity of manual labour, and also to unify the big and the small, the rich and the poor in one common bond of brotherhood and love, I am really sorry that Mr. Pattali has not either studied the Franchise resolution and all that is implied by it with the attention that is its due, or he must be of the School which decried the Swarajists in the early days and made Herculean efforts to exclude them from all the executives of the Congress organisations in the country, i.e. which sees things through narrow eyes. One would be driven to the unmistakable conclusion, when one reads Mr. Pattali's letter, that he has neither cared to devote his mind and brain to the issues of "Young India" immediately following the Belgaum Congress in which Mahatma Gandhi has been expounding, in season and out of season, as to how the new Franchise is to be worked effectively, nor has had cared to understand them,—if he has read them,—without which any attempt to criticise, much less to enter into a discussion of, the activities of an organised body would not only be premature, but highly objectionable and unwarranted.

Mr. Pattali says, "I therefore consider that in obliging the unwilling members of the Congress, the Board has thrown to the winds the very essence of the spirit involved in the spinning Franchise". Though really painful, I cannot but reiterate, what has already been mentioned above,—and this quotation from Mr. Pattali's letter leads to confirm that opinion,—that he has not devoted his great sense of understanding to the Franchise resolution itself or to the notes appearing in "Young India", from the pen of Mahatma Gandhi, from week to week. The subsequent words, "and made those members who are not for spinning happy in their utter indifference to the cult of the Charkha" betrays the utter want of common sense or any sense of logic. Generally, those who do not spin themselves for their own reasons,—but who would not forego their association with the Indian National Congress "as long as its principles do not go counter to their convinced principles." are not at all against the spinning cult, a fact which is patent to all when these very same members, apart from their wearing khaddar themselves, declare in unmistakable terms their faith in khaddar. Hence no great accumulation of learning is required to say, and that without the least fear of contradiction, that those who are opposed to the Spinning Cult or in the words of Mr. Pattali, who are not for spinning" (which means the same thing) "would never care to be members of the Congress even if Congresswalas beg of them with hand-spun yarn ready about their persons to oblige such persons to enable them to be members of the Congress." It is because these persons believe in Khadi and hand-spinning as one of the effective methods of National economic regeneration that they buy yarn and subscribe the same for membership in the Congress. Therefore it is absurd to say that "the Board has", by its action, "thrown to the winds the very essence of the spirit involved in the spinning Franchise". I cannot, here, resist the temptation of quoting the particular clause relating to the Spinning Franchise from the constitution of the Indian National Congress (clause I of Article VII) to draw the pointed attention of Mr. Pattali to the same.

> No person shall be a member of any Congress organisation who is not of the age of 18 and who does not wear handspun and handwoven khaddar at political and Congress Functions or while engaged in Congress business and does not make a contribution of 2,000 yards of evenly spun yarn per month of his own or her own spinning or in case of illness, "unwillingness or any such cause" a like quantity of yarn "spun by any other person". (The inverted commas are mine).

Further, as one who was present at the Conference of khadi workers held at Belgaum, in the residence of Mahatma Gandhi, just after the Congress Session was over and as one who was privileged to closely listen and watch the protracted and most important discussion as to how best the new franchise could be worked, I can safely assert without any fear of contradiction that all the leading Khadi workers (No-changers) in the country had agreed that the various Provincial Congress Committees in the country should direct the best means of working the new franchise successfully. It was also understood that the "P.C. C's should afford all facilities to make pure hand-spun yarn available tosuch members" who might be, for some reason or other, unwilling to spin. In the face of these facts I wonder, how any one could take any objection, much less criticise the legitimate and strictly legal endeavour of a Congress Committee or its Sub-Committee such as the B. P. C. C. Khadi Board in working the spinning franchise in strict conformity with the letter and spirit of the franchise resolution. The last paragraph of Mr. Pattali's letter is a sane piece of advice to the Khadi Board; and there is nothing in it that the Khadi Board is not already doing and has been doing ever since its inception.—Yours &c.

C. K. NARAYANA SWAMY.

"A BRAHMAN SANGATHAN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I cannot congratulate you either on the phraseology or the tone of your note on the meeting of the Brahmins in Madras in to-day's "Chronicle". But I heartily endorse your advice at the end.

Notwithstanding the excellent example of *esprit de corps* and self-assertion set by our Mahomedan friends and the ever-constant wholesome fear that thereby cause in the mind of the bureaucracy, the Hindu Community was, till Lalaji and Panditjee took up the idea of organising it as one whole, in the position of a whale with a huge unweildy body pulled out of the water by the hook of an intrepid north-sea fisherman and cast on the shore and whose limbs are being one by one torn as under by the powerful beaks and teeth of the birds and beasts of prey of all sorts. The head of the animal—the Brahmana—seemed to be dazed by this process of dismemberment of the Hindu body politic and, therefore, unable to realize the seriousness of the misfortune that had overtaken it. Is it a crime, if the head recovers late in the a day and shows some sign of returning consciousness? Is there any community or caste or sub-caste, or section or sub-section in India which has not held such meetings? Mr. Editor, you have only to ask your clerk to look up the files of newspapers in your office for the last five years to realize that there is none, except that of the Brahmanas. Even among them some sections of Brahmanas, as for instance, the Saraswats the Nambudaris and so on, such stock-taking gathering have taken place, without provoking any special comment from the Press. Why get alarmed, then, if the meeting which was sectioneal becomes communal and includes all subcastes and sections. To my limited intelligence, why the attempt to create one all-embracing organization of the Hindu or the Brahmanas should rouse the ire or suspuicion or the alarm of sister communities or individuals or of the Press is not comprehensible. A little reflection will show that the society in India was organised from the beginning of time to this day, on communal lines. Self-consciousness roused by the spirit of nationalism imported from the west has, therefore, spread communally not regionally exactly as a colouring matter introduced by a student of botany or zoology into a twig or the limb of a plant ot animal spreads along the lines of the fibre or the tissue. Instead of being surprized or alarmed at it, a student of socoilogy would take this result as a conclusive proof of the truth established by his Science that the Indian society is not a mere haphazard assemblage of human beings but a living organism exactly similar to those of the vegetable and animal kingdom so familiar to the biologist. I have long been convinced that almost all the difficulties and disappointments that our political and other great leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, encounter are due to their overlooking this central fact of Indian Sociology. One of the hallucinations which have been induced in the minds of the "educated" people of India by the British or in the process of hypnotising them into voluntary slavery to hime is the belief that communalism is incompatible with social efficiency and national vitality. The best of them have not cared to study this question in a genuine scientific detached spirit. The result is exactly the one which every day follows when a man bent on playing a practical joke, stops suddenly under a tree, when going along a crowed road, looks up and stres on the blank space between two branches and man after man that follows, stops behind him and begins to stare likewise until a big crowd is gathered and each begins to give his own ingenious justification for his stupid conduct. Similarly, we all accept as an axiom of our political philosophy the aforesaid western prejudice against communalism as such and vie with one another in exaggerating its evils and shouting with the cunning slave-driver that unless the Indian social system, based on it is pulled down root and branch is an impossibility, and burnt to ashes and the ashes are thrown into the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal there would be no kind of salvation for us. But nature is inexorable. Her forces, acting spontaneously, according to their own laws, organized the fibre of the body Politic in India, community-wise. Does not the science by which we swear day in and day out tell us that the laws of struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest are of universal application. If so, is it scientific to take for granted that they were not in operation in the evolution of Indian institutions and a handful of priests were able to throw dust into the eyes of millions and for thousands of years too, and create this freak of nature. If it is not, then does it not follow that communalism would not have been evolved in this country had it not been necessitated by peculiar local environement, historical, social and the rest? Should we not then examine the past history of the Indian society to determine impartially whether India was better off or the reverse than the countries in which society has always been organized regionally. The few that do inquire, look to our immediate past when various adverse forces had come into play and at once apply the rule of mathamatical induction that what is true of a, b, c, is true of x, y, and z. They forget that these letters represent abstract figures and the principle cannot apply to such concrete and complex phenomena as of Human society with its ever-present plurality of causes and intermixture of effects.

Hence, our politicians and Social reformers have ignored altogether the bearing of the reports published almost every day in the Indian Press of communal meetings and associations on the task they have so nobly understaken. They are led to this indifference because they subconciously share the belief of the European that we are "uncivilized natives." belonging to the same category as Hottentots and Bushman and that, therefore, our communalism is only the tribal system found in all primitive backwatd races on a large scale and that with the growth of civilization it will necessarily disappear as it did in the West. In view of the whites' rooted conviction that Civilization is confined to Europe and its off shoots, it does not occur to him to ask himself how it is that those tribes who are really primitive produced no literature or Art and so on as the communally constituted Indian people have, Although we are Indians and our skin is brown or black thanks to our houses of intellectual slavery called Universities, we are as Anglo-Indian in our mental outlook as they are. Perhaps more. Therefore, we take as unquestionable facts the views of Sir Henry Maine and other similar writers on the relation of tribal system to Civilization and apply them to the communal organization of the Indian Society.

As the Brahmana community was the first to fall a victim to the glare of Westernism, the significance of Indian communal organization was ignored by it. But all the same, its members could not escape the communal instincts, habits and practices ingramed in Indian nature. Thus their position was anamolous. Their community was neither here nor there. The result was that the Brahmanas retained all the evils of comuunalism and lost all its benefits and good points. Hence the well-wishers of India should rejoice that their community also has woke up at last to the necessity of examining intelligently its own position in the evolution of the Indian nationhood and take necessary measure to adjust it in such a way as to be not a clog on but helpful to general progress. Its members are now in the position of Kumbhakarna who woke up after six months to learn that his native place was under siege and hundreds and thousands of his nearest and dearest had joined the majority.

Of all communities in India, there is none which is now in such a sad predicament as the Brahmana community. I say so, not so much from the material standpoint as from the moral and the social. If one should say that there is no such thing as community among the Brahmanas, it would be no exaggeration. For, such are the centrifugal tendencies in its individual members. That is due to their neglect of the heart and will-culture on which character depends. No individual or community or nation can be hurt by any one except himself or itself. The Brahmana had no political power or money-power. But yet he was at the top. I know many a Brahmana of the present day labours under the illusion that his fathers owed their high position to their intellectual superiority. That is mere self-conceit. Many a pariah boy can give points to many a Brahmana boy in intelligence. I know it and speak from personal experience. Europeans and others imagine that the Brahmana was a priest in the sense in which it is understood in Europe, and used that position to become the top-dog. That is an obvious mistake. If you call one who is a true Brahmana in spirit and conduct a priest he will take it as an insult. Brahmins who are professional priests are considered inferior. The real function of the Brahmana was exactly the one allotted to the philosophers in the scheme of Plato. In fact, Plato must have got the idea from India, as he did his Philosophy. The moment this is realized, why the Brahmana was at the head of the Indian society from prehistoric times to the present day and why now he has earned the jealousy and even hatred of the very people who worshipped him is easily understood.

To put the same thing in another way, he was the custodian of Aryan culture and the Kshatriya its protector. The latter having developed his spiritual nature even beyond the Brahmana, gave up, in the time of Lord Budha, that function and took to renunciation. As caste depended on the function performed in the national machinery, the Kshatriya was taken to have disappeared and the saying *nandantam kshatriyakulam* found a place in our Books. Every orthodox Brahmana vehemently maintains it to be true. Witness the fight over vedic ceremonies in Kolhapur and Baroda. If so, does it not necessarily follow that now, when the Brahmana forgot that he was born with no rights but only with three duties.—that in the Shastraic pharseology there is no equivalent to the word "right" as we now understand it and that his importance was due to the tenacity with which he stuck to his post as the custodian and developer of Indian Aryan culture while his Kshatriya comrade had quitted the post of protector allotted to him and sold his inherited Brain-power acquired at the cost of the nation to the foreign exploiter for less than a song and by adopting servcie—the one profession which is forbidden to him—as his chief function helped the foreigner to ensalve him and his people, the same inexorable natural law has operated as before and necessaitated an addition to our Sastras of a similar formula *Servantam Brahmana Kulam*. The Brahmana community is at an end with the adoption of service (under foreign rulers as its Chief function.)

From the nationalist stand point, at least in Southern India and the Dekhan, the fall of the Brahmana from olfd high Standrd of life is at the bottom of all troubles. The rural life has gone beyond redemption. The boast of the British Imperialist which he dins into our ears adnaseum is that we should be blacking his boots to the end of eternity because he put an end to Anarchy in India. He forgets that the political anarchy to which he refers was itself caused by the advent into India of himself and other European adventures who made it deliberately their business to set Kings and peoples and individuals here by the ear in order to steal India's independence and fill their own pockets. Let that alone. But what is that political anarchy when compared with the social anarchy that has been made a permanent feature of this unhappy land? The web of Indian life which was so perfect before and had stood the strain put on it by merciless Time for ages has become a hopless tangled skein of endless confusion. The methods now being followed are based on so many assumptions made without any regard to our past history and present conditions, physical, moral and temperamental that they can never helop us to overcome our difficulties so well and so soon as by getting hold of the end of the central thread of the Brahmana community and gently but steadily pulling it out putting it in its right place and getting it do its allotted function. This done the disentanglement of ther lost threads becomes easy and certain. Hence in my view the meetings of the Brahmanas at Dharwar and Madras have been held not a day too soon. Their first duty is to examine carefully without pride, passion, or prejudice the aetiology of the fell disease which has eaten into its vitals. Right diagnosis, is half cure. When that is over, surgical knife must be mercilessly applied to remove both the tumors—the tumor of ignorant medavelism of the "uneducated" and the slavish mockery of wasternism of the "educated". When the late Mr. Mujumdar of Brahmo Samaj asked Prof. Max Muller whether the salvation of India did not depend on its becoming more and more Christian, the great scholar wrote—"Be what you are—sons of Manu." If only the Brahmana community puts this advice rigidly into practice, it would surely win back all the respect and regard it has deservedly lost now and the Indian nation, will then, and only then, as surely fulfily the mission for which it was constituted as it is by Nature and the Unknowable behind it. As long as its orthodox section clings to the Nibandhas which are the products of Indian medaevalism and continues to allow them to override the old Smritis written by the great Rishis, the Brahmana community would be a veritable clog on our progress and its destruction is a foregone conclusion. So long as the educated section, continues to regard license as liberty, Westernism as the highest civilization, destruction of our own Institutions and transplantation of those of the West as a "Sine qua non" of our national regenration and clings to "Service" and the cheap luxury, selfconceit and the rest which come in its train, there can be no hope of improvement in its lot.

"Back to Dharma (in the sence of Culture based on Duty and to Land ought to be inserted on its banner and march on. All the rest will follow. Otherwise it must, without fuss submit to the doom which awaits it.

I have written at this length in the hope that the question will receive the attention it deserves and be throroughly discussed. It is in my humview of great "practical" importance.

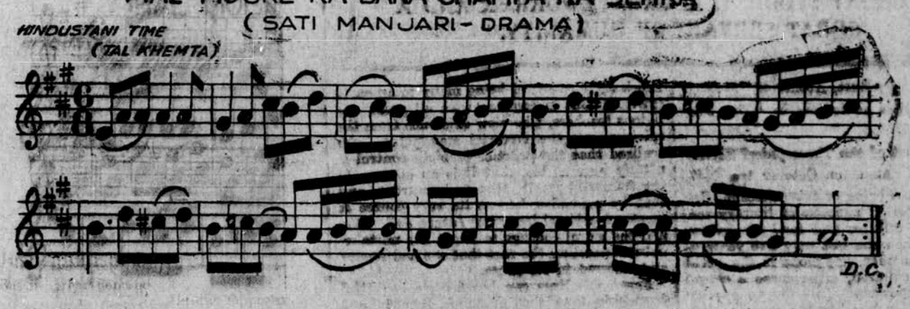
Yours &c.,

S. S. SETLUR

High Court,
April.

MAL MOGRE KA BANA CHAMPA KA SEHRA

(SATI MANJARI-DRAMA)

HINDUSTANI TIME (TAL KHEMTA)

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RATION AND VACCINATION PROPAGANDA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, In their protest to the Corporation against vaccination propaganda at public expense as an unnecessary and unjust expenditure of public money, the London anti-Vaccination League state that tracts concerning vaccination suppress vital facts and set forth misleading arguments in regar to the question with which they pretend to deal. For full list of such misstatements and concealments I beg to refer the reader to the "Wonderful Century" by Professor A.R. Wallace, O.M. L.L.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. Here I will content myself with citing only one of them and would ask our democratic city fathers if they are seriously prepared to sanction waste of public money over dissemination and inculcation of what Dr. Wallace designates "cruel falsehoods." Says Professor Wallace:—"About the year 1884 the National Health Society with the approval of the Local Government Board issued a tract entitled concerning vaccination for heads of families", which is full of gross misstatements. It tells us in large black type 'With due care in the performance of the operation no risk of any injurious effects from it need be feared.' The Registrar General himself shows us that this is false in his Report for 1895. Cowpose and other effects of vaccination.

Year	Deaths.
1881	58
1882	65
1883	55
1884	53
1885	52
1886	45
1887	45
1888	45
1889	58
1890	43
1891	43
1892	58
1893	59
1894	50
1895	56

"An average of 52 children officially murdered every year and officially acknowledged is termed 'alleged injury' which need not be feared? And these cruel falsehoods are spread broadcast over the country and the tract bears upon its little page: 'Revised by the Local Government Board and issued with their sanction.' It is simply disgraceful that a Government Department should ever have given its official sanction to such a tissue of misrepresentations and palpable false statements for these 785 deaths in fifteen years and 390 in the preceeding twenty-two years (classed as from erysipelos after vaccination, no one has been punished and no compensation or even official apology has been given to the thousand sorrowing families. And we may be sure that these acknowledged deaths are only a small portion of what have really occured, since the numbers have increased considerably in the later period, during which more attention has been given to such deaths and more inquests held. It is certain that for every such death acknowledged by the medical man concerned many are concealed under the easy method of stating some of the later symptoms as the cause of death. Thus, Dr Henry May, Medical Officer of Health, candidly states as follows: "In certificates given by us voluntarily, and to which the public have access, it is scarcely to be expected that a medical man will give opinions which may tell against or reflect upon himself in any way. In such cases he will most likely tell the truth but not the whole truth and assign some prominent symptom of the disease as the cause of death. As instances of cases which may tell against the medical man himself, I will mention erysipelas from vaccination and peripral fever. A death from the first cause occurred not long ago, in my practise and although I had not vaccinated the child, yet in my desire to preserve vaccination from reproach I omitted all mention of it from my certificate of death" (See Birmingham Medical Revie Vo. III p. 34) That such suppresio veri is no new thing, but has been going on during the whole period of vaccination, is rendered probable by a statement in the "Medical Observer" of 1810 by Dr. Maclean. He says:—"Very few deaths from cowpose appear in the Bills of Mortality, owing to the means which have been used to suppress a knowledge of them Neither were deaths, diseases and failures transmitted in great abundance from the country nov because they did not happen but because some practitioners were interested in not seeing them, and others who did see thm, were afraid of announcing what they knew."—Yours etc.,

SERUTATOR.

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"BIRTH-CONTROL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With a view to clear up my position as regards the question of birth control I am penning a few more lines hoping that they will be deemed worthy of some space in your hospitable columns.

"I see the right, and I approve it too,
Condemn the wrong, and yet the wrong pursue"—Ovid Metamorphosis Book VII line 29,

I hope Mr. Amritlal Patel will excuse me for having commenced my remarks with a poem. But the greatest impediment in the way of the progress and happiness of the human race, becomes an approved and constituted principle of action, when we blow hot and cold at the same time by piously accepting that an ideal is good. very good, and in the same breath, refusing to follow it on the grounds of arguments drawn from the infirmity of human nature. Where would ethics and aesthetics, morality and religion be if we were to tun them in practical life and assign them a precarious place in novels and dramas? On what strange and unknown shores would science untempered by Religion land the human race? In the untrammelled march of Western science and civilisation Indian ideals have to perform the functions of brakes. India has from times immemoral been announcing to the world that not in self-gratification, but in self-denial lies the emancipation of the human race. We may admire Science but we should not make a fetish of it. We of all people on earth should be the last to gulp down credulously whatever is offered to us in the name of Science. I would draw the attention of your correspondent to the revolts against the orthodox medical system, by Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, Nature Cure, Mind Cure and a host of other systems.

The bumper-crop of advertisements for neurasthenia, anaemia, brain-fag dyspepsia insomnia and other nervous ailments point to one conclusion only viz. preservation of vitality and not its waste.

Of the two methods of birth control that I know of one is futile and both are unaesthetic, and unnatural. It is a psychologically sound notion that once you successfully say "No." to a temptation, you gain immense strength of mind. The greater the temptation the greater the strength acquired. It is my firm belief that if we cease fighting shy of broaching the subject of Brambacharya to our young students in schools and colleges, nay, if we go further and impart regular instruction in the manner as it used to be imparted in olden times in our country we shall be taking a move in the right direction.

I humbly refer your correspondent to the decisive and forceful utterances of the Vedas the Upanishadas, the Geeta and the yoga Sutras of Patanjali, Manusmriti etc. which are too numerous to be quoted here.

I am also referring him to a little booklet of mine entitled "Bramhacharya Shatak" in Sanskrit in which I have humbly tried to embody the Indian standpoint.—Yours etc.,

P. N KACHHI.
Maharaja Shivajirao High School,
Indore.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly allow me to say that according to the Islamic law if a man goes to his wife to give her pleasure, to preserve her chastity, or to obtain God-worshipping offspring, he is entitled to a future reward. If his sole object is pleasure he gets no reward, but commits no sin.

A rich man may beget as many children as he can support, but if a man wants to prevent the ruin of his wife's constitution by rapid child-bearing or does not wish to have a large family, he is permitted to practise "azl" which means to go in into one's wife and come out before emission or discharge occurring inside.

The Quran permits polygamy under certain conditions, but recommends monogamy to prevent men from having more children than they can maintain.

The learned jurist Imam Shafi says that the words "an la taulu" signify that you may not have a numerous family."

The Prophet has told his followers to practise moderation in sexual intercourse and to abstain from it when their wives are pregnant or suckling their children for it weakens the latter and hurts the former.

To conabit with a pregnant or suckling wife is called "Ghaila" in Arabic.—Yours etc
Camp Poona, MUNSHI MAHmUD KHAN.
April 16.

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MR. PATHIK'S CASE

APPEAL PROCEEDINGS IN MEWAR HIGH COURT.

(From our Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, April 14.

The hearing of Mr. Pathik's appeal began to-day a full bench of the Mahadraj Sabha, the High Court for Mewar. By a special order of the Durbar, it has been decided that hearings will be held from day to day from two to four o'clock in the afternoon. The following judges were present:—

(1) Mr. Bhagwatilal,
(2) Mr. Bhooralal Hiran, M.A., LL. B.,
(3) Mr. Kalicharan Banerjee,
(4) Mr. Madan Mohan Lall, M.A., LL.B.,
(5) Rao Sahib of Bedla,
(6) Mr. Mehta Takhtasingh,
(7) Mr. Bholadutta Shastri, M.A., LL.M.,
(8) Mr. Niranjan Nath.

At about half past one, Mr. Pathik was brought under a military escort of six sepoys and Havaldar. Many visitors attended the court where Mr. Pathik was given a good seat. By his side sat his legal advisor Mr. R. N. Chaudhary. The prosecution was represented by Munshi Nawab Ali. The proceedings commenced at two. The judgment delivered by the Special Tribunal in the case of keeping proscribed literature was first read and was followed by the reading of the appeal lodged by Mr. Pathik. The reading of the appeal was not finished when the court rose. The monotony of the proceedings was broken by a humorous incident. Mr. Pathik had requested the Mahadraj Sabha that four of its judges should abstain from taking part in the appeal proceedings, on the ground that both the ministers were interested in the prosecution having sanctioned it and Pandits Tribhuvan Nath and Ratilal being members of the Special Tribunal had already formed an opinion. The last-named being also the Secretary of the Mahadraj Sabha, entered the Court room while Mr. Pathik's appeal was being heard. This provided Justice Banerjee an occasion to remark, "Mr. Ratilal won't help making mischief". There was a wave of laughter in the court room.

April 15.

Proceedings commenced at 2 P.M. Attendence was larger to-day. I noticed a strange procedure. The Havaldar Major of Mr. Pathik's guard was taking down the names of the visitors and handed over the list to Mr. Pathik's jailor. The unfinished portion of the appeal was heard and then at the request of Mr. Pathik, the written arguments of the defence submitted to the lower court were read. Asked by the Court Mr. Pathik then argued his case orally. His arguments were not finished when the court rose at 4-15 P.M.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

UDAIPUR, Apl. 16.

Proceedings commenced at 2.30 to-day. Besides all the eight judges, Mr. Pathik's counsel, Pandit Laxminarain Trivedi was also present. Mr. Pathik concluded his arguments at 4-30 when the court rose.

POLICE SEARCH ILLEGALITIES.

Principal among Mr. Pathik's objections against the decision of the lower court was that the latter had ignored the serious illegalities in the police proceedings and important contradictions in the prosecution evidence and had attached undue weight to the accused's signature over the so-called search list. Enumerating the illegalities Mr. Pathik pointed out from the prosecution evidence that the search warrant was not produced, Mr. Pathik was not allowed to attend the search the officers conducting the search did not point a search of their own persons, no search list was prepared on the spot and neither the search-list alleged to have been prepared the same day at a village eight miles from the place of search nor the lists framed at Begoon several days afterwards were prepared in the presence of or signed by respectable writnesses. Mr. Pathik next contended that the first list contained no mention of the proscribed newspapers, their entry in the second list was clearly a fraudulent addition. The third point raised by Mr. Pathik was that as the house in which he was arrested belonged to another man, two other men, one of whom was liberate were also arrested along with him and the lists produced showed that they contained things belonging to persons other than Mr. Pathik, it was simply unreasonable that all or any particular articles contained in them belonged exclusively to him. The signature of the accused alone on a list could not make it valid, firstly because no action of an accused while in custody was admissible unless endorsed in court and secondly the law did not require an accused's signature over a search list. The only explicit provision of law in this respect was that a search must be conducted in the presence of two independent witnesses of the locality and that a search list must be prepared on the spot and signed by those witnesses. Without the fulfilment of these conditions any search-list was illegal.

Mr. Pathik criticised one inference of the lower court very strongly. That court had read from the defence exhibit No. 70 a Hindi letter of Mr. Pathik in Devanagri as the Roman 'S' and interpreted it as [illegible] code word for Singoli, a post office in the Gwalior State whereby, the prosecution alleged, Mr. Pathik used to receive the proscribed newspapers under the pheudonym of Narsing deo Sharma. Mr. Pathik argued that as the letter was read as such by the addresee—a reading never objected to by the prosecution throughout, it was highly objectionable for the lower court to have stretched its own imagination. Besides, defence witnesses had shown that Narsing Deo was a correspondent of the Tarun Rajasthan and had been receiving the paper in that capacity even before Mr. Pathik entered Mewar.

"MONSTROUS SENTENCE."

The last argument of Mr. Pathik was directed against the sentence of the lower court which he characterised as monstrous, being double the maximum. He said the circular prohibitting and penalising the possession of some newspapers in Mewar. provided alternative punishments of a years' imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 1000/-, as the word occuring therein was which in Sanskrit meant 'or' while the lower court interpreted it as 'and'. Mr. Pathik concluded his arguments by summing up that the proscribed newspapers had not been proved to have been found in his possession and prayed the sentence to be set aside.

The atmosphere, language and seating arrangements in the Mewar High Court are characteriscally Indian, being homely, simple and free from red-tapism. The judges heard Mr. Pathik very patiently and courteously.

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A RUTLAM GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of the blessings of the N. C. O movement has been the great awakening in the masses and this can better be realized in those parts where only the indirect influence of our activities, played the main part. It is really very pleasing to see that even the people of Central India have begun to feel the importance of struggling for their rights notwithstanding the autocratic system of government in our States.

It was for the first time in the Central India that the people of Rutlam assembled in a very large number to protest against the administration of the Diwan and unanimously demanded his removal. Even when the Indore Dharmic Satyagrah Committee launched the Satyagrah Campaign in Rutlam, the people supported it whole heartedly and many of the local volunteers were arrested. People complain that the [illegible] State officials have imposed restrictions even on their activities towards purely social and religious reforms. Learned Sadhus and Sanyasis are not allowed to stay in the State territory.

I hereby request the Maharaja of Rutlam to appoint a Committee which the people also want in order to examine all the causes of the discontent and to redress the grievnces of his beloved subjects.—Yours &c.

Khandwa. Pro-Bono-Publico.

TEA STALL AT KOTAH

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will insert the following few lines in your widely circulated paper.

On my way to Muttra Junction an order from the D.T.S. Kotah saying that the Tea Stall at Siwai-Madhopur will be closed from the 7th May was handed over to me by some Guards. There is no Tea Stall between Kotah Junction and Bayana except this Stall. Siwai-Madhopur is a junction station and as far as I know there is no junction station without a Tea Stall on the whole Broad Guage. By closing this stall passengers coming from Jaipur and passengers travelling by Punjab Mail and Delhi Express will be greatly inconvenienced. Guards and drivers complain as well that they have to work from Gangapur and Kotah a distance of 106 miles and they were getting tea and light refreshment at this stall, but after the closing of this stall they will not have tea or any kind of refreshment for 12 or 14 hours when on duty.

We do not know what induced the D.T.S. Kotah to close this stall. The Company has not to pay any amount to the stall-keeper. This stall had been in existence since the opening of this Railway and it was doing good service to passengers and Railway Servants who are habituate to take tea.

It is hoped that the General Traffic Manager who is very keen on such matters will immediately order to continue the tea stall.—Yours, &c.,

Muttra Jn. Chhotubhai Desai,
13th April 1925.

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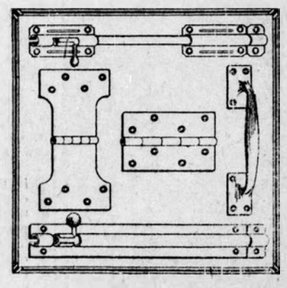

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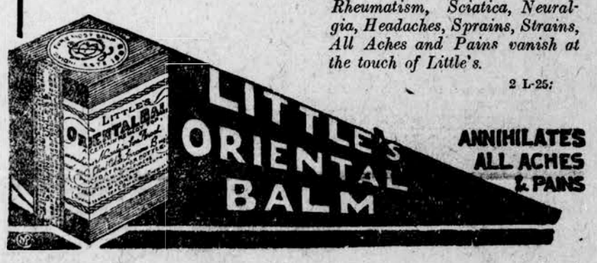

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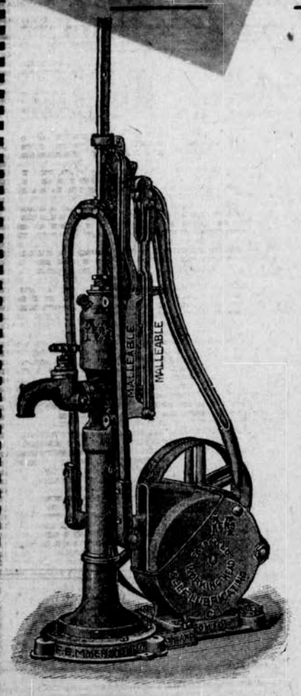

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